The Centre Reporter.

VOL. LXII. CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1889. NO. 13.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ, -- EDITOR

DEM. CO. COM.

Bellefonte, N. W.	C M Bower
" S. W.	Petrick Garrety
" W. W.	Joseph W Gross
Centre Hall Borough	J W M'Cormick
Howard Borough	M I Gardner
Milesburg Borough	J Willis Weaver
Millheim Borough	C W Harter
Philipsburg, 1st W.	J D Ritter
" 2d W.	J H Riley
" 3d W.	Jackson Gorton
Unionville Borough	L J Bing
Benner	John Mechtley
Boggs, N P.	Philip Confer
" W P.	T F Adams
" E P.	H L Barnhart
College	Daniel Grove
Curtin	T S Delong
Ferguson, E P.	John T M'Cormick
" W P.	Samuel Harpster Jr
Gregg, S P.	Geo B Crawford
" N P.	J C Rossman
Haines, E P.	J A Bowersox
" W P.	C A Weaver
Halfmoon	Wm Bailey
Harris	C C Meyer
Howard	Franklin Dietz
Huston	John Q Miles
Liberty	D W Herring
Marion	Harry McDowell
Miles	J J Gramley
Patton	D L Meek
Penn	W F Smith
Potter, N P.	B F Arney
" S P.	G L Goodheart
Rush, S P.	Hugh McCann
" N P.	R C Wilcox
Snow Shoe, W P.	Patrick Kelly
" E P.	R J Haynes Jr
Spring	J N Brooks
Taylor	Wm T Hoover
Union	Aaron Fahr
Walker	J H McCauley
Worth	Levi Reese

WM. C. HEINLE, Chairman.

Our poorly paid congress is moving to raise the salary of members from $5000 to $10,000 per year.

It's about time Harrison went to Bellefonte to start up the nail works—that's what he was elected for.

Harrison may turn out to be a fair president, but as a preventive of mills shutting down, he is not a success, thus far.

The house at Harrisburg has passed a tax bill. We hope the farming interest of the state has its due protection in it.

Ten thousand dollars a year for a congressman, is too much—he sits only about 8 months of the year. A farmer works harder and all the year round, and has to live off of less than ten hundred dollars. Instead of legislating for their own pockets let congressmen legislate for the benefit of the agricultural classes.

Chief Justice Fuller's daughter, Miss Pauline, and J. Matt Aubery, Jr., of Chicago, were quietly married in the parlors of the Kirby House. It was a runaway match and the ceremony was performed by a Justice of the Peace. Mama was opposed to the match but the chief justice did not have any objections.

That old, familiar, unwashed, dirty-faced tramp, the *Legislature Record*, has put its appearance in at the REPORTER office, as usual ten to fifteen days behind time, hence no account. Any other tramp you can get rid of by setting Carlo on him or with a piece of cold ham and bread, but this dirty, always belated legislative tramp sticks to the public crib like tar to a nigger's heel, and can't be shaken off.

Judge Ermentrout, of Berks county, has inaugurated a reign of terror for tramps and other unwashed nomads found within the borders of the Twenty-third Judicial District. Instead of the customary small fine, with the alternative of thirty days in jail, he imposes upon this class a sentence of twelve months' imprisonment at hard labor, together with costs of arrest. In this summary process Judge Ermentrout is presenting a vigorous solution to the tramp problem, for while the average tramp cares little for temporary incarceration he has a natural antipathy for anything suggestive of labor.

Recent travelers among the Rocky Mountains of British Columbia say the beauty of the mountains is greatly impaired by forest fires, that leave only blackened trunks where magnificent timber had spread over large areas. Cinders from locomotives along the Canadian Pacific and the carelessness of mining prospectors kindle the resinous trees, which burn with extraordinary fury, often eating out even the roots, and leaving nothing but ashes. Capt. Wharton says that those who wish to see all the landscape glories of this region must visit it soon, before they are robbed of half their charm by the terrible fires, the smoke of which last summer often shut out the view entirely. Mr. Green thinks that the fate of all the timber along the railroad is sealed. Probably no part of this continent has rivaled Washington Territory and British Columbia in the grandeur of their pine forests, and it is not a pleasing spectacle to contemplate the destruction of this towering timber which not only adorns the landscape but could be made of the utmost utility.

Curiosities of a State Census.

Figures are dull reading save to a select few, and the idea of handling a State census would frighten the average newspaper reader, says the Pittsburgh Post. Still there are some facts in the report just printed of the Massachusetts census of 1885 that warrant the infliction.

The population of the State was 1,042,141, an increase of 159,000 from the Federal census of 1880. There are 76,373 more females than males in the State. Of the total population it appears that 818,308—that is, 604,161 males and 213,148 females—are engaged in remunerative occupations. This does not include 338,728 scholars and students, largely children, or 382,625 women classified as "housewives," the wife or some person in the family who has general charge of domestic affairs, but without wages. This speaks well for the industry of the people There 395,584 persons engaged in manufactures, trade claims 106,733, and agriculture comes next with 78,661.

There has been an increase in illiteracy in the State the last ten years, which is remarkable considering it is Massachusetts. In a population of 1,581,961 over ten years of age 122,263 are classed as illiterates—cannot read and write. The illiterates, however, are mainly foreign born. There has been much agitation in the State as to the growth of parochial schools, yet it appears while 305,692 children attend public schools only 11,396 are taught in parochial schools.

As to the occupations of the people 76 per cent. of those engaged in agriculture are native born; 51 per cent. of those engaged in fisheries; and 60 per cent. of those in manufactories. In the classification of laborers according to native and foreign born, the percentage of persons born in Ireland is particularly noticeable being 50.46 per cent. or over one-half of the whole number of laborers, while those born in Massachusetts constitute 25,66 per cent. The Yankees don't run to hard manual labor, but in the professions, trades, and government service between 80 and 90 per cent. are native.

There are very elaborate figures and percentages as to births, indicating the proportion of children to native-born and foreign mothers. This point has been much discussed in arguments about the dying out of the old New England stock. This is the summing up: Of the married women who are native-born 79 82 per cent. have had children and 20.18 per cent. have had no children, while of the married women who are foreign-born 86 83 per cent. have had children, and 13.27 per cent. have had no children. There were in the State in 1885 232,704 native born married women having children, and 154 941 foreign born mothers. Of the total number of children 49.21 per cent. are the children of native-born mothers and 50.79 per cent. are the children of foreign-born mothers. These figures are very striking, but the proportion of children living is greater for the native-born than the foreign-born mothers. The fact seems to be that the foreign born have the larger families, but matters are nearly equalized by the fewer deaths among the children of native born mothers. Thus we find by these curious census tables that while there is an excess of 77,763 native-born mothers over the foreign-born mothers, that the native-born mothers have had 25,049 fewer children than the foreign-born mothers, but have 23,860 more children living and 48,909 fewer children not living. A table of the number of children to one mother is given, and there was one case each where the prodigious total was reached of 22, 23, 24, and 25 children for one mother; two of 26 children each, and one mother had the total of 27 children. Cases of 10 and over numbered thousands. There is not much danger of the Yankee stock, especially with the foreign-born grafting, dying out.

At the hearing of applicants for license in Allegheny county it was a common thing for saloon keepers to declare that they received from $70 to $80 a day over their bars, or from $22,000 to $25,000 a year, counting 312 days to the year. One man said his receipts last year were $83,067, of which amount he took in $57,719 from the bar and $25,384 from bottles The court expressed surprise at the amount received from sales over the bar and said it was the strongest argument against license he had yet heard.

The House at Harrisburg on 21 passed the new revenue bill by the decisive vote of 173 to 7.

This bill is substantially the law passed in 1887, which failed because the President of the Senate did not sign it.

The Senate should pass it as soon as possible. While the bill is not a perfect one, it is undoubtedly the most rational tax measure that has ever been proposed in this Commonwealth. It does away to some extent with the patchwork tax legislation which has been chiefly valuable for furnishing business for the court and perplexity and disappointment for the revenue officials of the Commonwealth.

The State Finance Muddle.

EX-SENATOR HUMES PUNGENTLY APPEALS TO GOVERNOR BEAVER.

To His Excellency James A. Beaver, Governor:

By the suffrages of the citizens of Pennsylvania you were elected Governor. To this office they refused to elect you in 1882, because of your known subserviency to the corrupt managers and manipulators of your party. On assuming the duties of Governor you took the oath prescribed by our constitution. Your duty as Governor has been to enforce the laws and see that all other State officers performed their sworn duties. Have you performed your duty or have you aided and abetted others in violating their duties, that thereby they might benefit their and your political masters? Knowing the class of men who surround and control you and the fate of those "laboring men" who asked your administration to enforce the constitutional provisions daily violated by the Reading Railroad Company, the only way I can reach you is through the press. Excuse me for speaking so plainly that all can understand.

When we first knew Governor Beaver there was in the sinking fund United States bonds $4,300,000; cash, $958 923. Then the sinking fund expenses were about $1,000,000 and revenues $1,700,918. November 30, 1887, these bonds were still there and $1,489,023 cash. The sinking fund expenses for 1887 were $965 464, showing in the sinking fund $523,558 more than would meet expenses for the year. The revenues for that year were estimated at $1,589,500; this gave you at least $3,000,000 to pay less than one. The laws you and your satellites swore to support command you and them to invest surplus funds in State or United States bonds. What did you and they do? Not only refused to invest the surplus as required by law, but in December, 1887, and January, 1888, sold $1,000,000 United States bonds, swelling the cash in sinking fund to more than $2,300,000. Why did you and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, whom I learned had consulted you, do this? Because of "the opinion of distinguished bank officers" that it would be best to sell United States bonds bearing four per cent and buy State bonds Let us see what your, the Sinking Fund Commissioners', all distinguished bank officers', opinion is worth. The $1,000,000 United States bonds sold in December 1887, and January 1888, would now bring $45,000 more than they did when sold and in addition the people have lost $50,000 interest. In fifteen months your and their operations as financiers has cost the people $95,000, and by February 1882 will have lost to them $120,000 more as interest. But "dear Beaver," the "State Treasury ring" has and will make as interest on this same money by February 1892, $311,750 at 6 per cent. When you ordered these United States bonds sold (clearly in violation of law) had you purchased $800,000 United States bonds they would now have been worth $45,000 more than they cost and the people would now be receiving $204,000 annual interest on United States bonds instead of $132,000, But under your management the banks composing the "State Treasury ring" are receiving the difference. November 30, 1888 there was about $7,225,000 of the State debt that would be paid by August 1, 1894. To pay this you had, cash, $3,300,000, worth $4,257,000: total, $6,688,297.

This was within $536,702 of being enough to pay all that could be paid before February 1, 1912. The surplus sinking fund revenues for that year will be about $870 000, so by November 30, 1889, you would have had money enough to pay all the State debt falling due prior to February 1, 1912, and had a surplus of at least $300,000. You know the annual surplus in the sinking fund is at least $700,000. If this continues for 23 years, till 1912, you will have over $16 000,000 accumulated to pay $6,861,100 bonds falling due in 1912. But, sir, we have a constitutional sinking fund (proceeds of the sale of public works) amounting to about $3,500,000, which bears 6 per cent. This added to the surplus, would make your fund $20,000,000 by 1912. One of two things is certain: you and your advisers know nothing about finance or you and they are the subservient tools of the "State Treasury ring." With $1 489,023 cash in the sinking fund November 30, 1887, you sell $1,000 000 United States bonds in violation of your oath of office for $1,247,000 for the sole purpose of buying State bonds. Yet on November 30, 1888 you have cash in the sinking fund, $2,431,297.

Why did you and your subservient Commissioners not invest in State bonds? Because you and they were not selling United States bonds for the people's interest, but for the banks composing the "State Treasury ring." They are the gainers, the people are the loosers. Had you loved the people as you pretended to more and the State Treasury ring (your master) less you would have advised the Legislature to reduce the sinking fund revenues at least $500,000 and thus relieve a burdened people from so much useless taxation, instead of asking for new sources and new subjects for State taxation. You desire to leave sinking fund taxes as they now are that you may acquire a reputation as Governor in paying the State debt and increase the general fund that you may be called liberal as to appropriations. But "dear Beaver, don't talk;" take up your pencil, and with the aid of some school boy, figure out what the present sinking fund revenues mean by 1912, or even 1894, and tell your master's Legislature what your figures mean. Don't let them run home by April 25 and make the people believe it was for economy. You know they take from the treasury the same amount in April they would in July. Keep them at work. See that they serve the people a little. They can give all license fee to the counties and thus relieve local taxation and make it up by turning $500,000 from the sinking fund to the general fund. By so doing you will follow in the footsteps of Governor Pattison, who when the Commissioners of the sinking fund had less cash than now asked the courts through his Attorney General to make them keep their oaths of office.

Yours truly,
H. J. HUMES.

The complaints of President Harrison chilly receptions to applicants and their friends are no longer smothered murmurs; they are open and general. The president seems to assume that applicants and their friends are all to be dealt with at arm's length, and he applies the same rule to all, regardless of their distinction. It is evident that the president desires to unload the labor of dividing the party spoils as much as possible, and he makes it so unpleasant for those who visit him on the subject that they will not be likely to come again if they can help it. Already the host of expectants are turning their attentions to the cabinet officers, while they denounce the president's rudeness in bitter terms.

If this want of cordiality was confined to importunate applicants, it might be excused, but he is equally chilly to all. There have been fully a hundred leading men to see the president since the inauguration in the interest of others, who will not soon visit him again, because of the repulsive manner in which they were received. The politicians and applicants will have to visit him and take the cold bath, but business men who want nothing for themselves will not be likely to make a second call upon Harrison.

The tendency of the day to form trusts and combinations regulating prices and production, has a notable illustration and reaches an extravagant pitch in a scheme for the amalgamation of all the coal mines of Great Britain. Consultations are now in progress with colliery workers looking to this end. The capital needed is roughly estimated at $500,000,000. The scheme as broached is, of course, full of professions and regard for public interests and solicitude for the working miners and all sorts of beneficent plans of insurance and relief. Guarantees for these latter are hinted at. All the same the leaders of the various miners' associations have promptly sounded the alarm in opposition to the combination. Both in England and France the trust fever is raging and is regarded as showing a very unhealthy condition of the England capitalist and the speculative classes.

A lad near Wooster, Ohio, has recovered from an attack of hydrophobia—the first case on record.

David Barkly, the Milton township boy who is convalescing from an attack of the rabies, is now able to sit up. He is very sore all over his body, but this sensitiveness to touch is ascribed to imagination, as he handles himself with apparent ease. The physicians think that this fear is a result of the hydrophobia. The patient converses with visitors who are still numerous at the Barkly home. Scores of letters from all parts of the country are coming in and owners of "mad stones" are proffering their services. A well-known Eastern physician writes that his daughter was bitten by a dog six years ago and he is in fear that the bite may still result seriously, hence he wants the Barkly boy's treatment in detail. Scientists are writing for data to be used in experimenting.

The faculties of seventeen of the colleges of this state, including the University of Pennsylvania, Lafayette, Swarthmore, Hartford and Franklin and Marshall, have addressed a petition to the Legislature asking for the passage of law allowing the graduates of chartered colleges who shall have taken a two years' course in pedagogics, including the theory and practice of teaching, and have passed satisfactory examinations in the same, to teach in the public schools of the State without further examinations. The chief argument used for the passage of the law is that those who enter the professions of law or medicine are required to pass no further examinations after being admitted to practice.

The Attorney Gen. Proceeds against the Lebanon Mutual Aid Society.

Judge Simonton has granted an order at the suggestion of the Attorney General returnable Wednesday, April 3, requiring the United Brethern Mutual Aid Society, of Lebanon, to show cause why its officers should not be removed or its business closed.

The petition to the Court sets forth that the business of the society has not been conducted in accordance with the provisions of the law applicable to the same and it is not carrying out its contracts with its members in good faith. It is charged, among other things, that the corporation has never been organized in the manner contemplated by its charterers, and, further, that the members of the society have been excluded by its officers from participating in its affairs

It is alleged, also, that the directors have so fixed the by-laws, in contradiction to their charter, as to constitute themselves a self-perpetuating body; that they have contracted with themselves and paid to themselves out of the funds of the society large salaries amounting in the ten years preceding December 31, 1888, to the sum of $113,000.

Justice Matthews Dead.

Hon. Stanley Matthews, of Ohio, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, who has been seriously ill for some time past, died at half past ten o'clock morning of 22.

He has been quite sick for three weeks, although his original illness dates much further back. For two week past his condition has been considered serious. Dr. Johnson has been in constant attendance with him.

Thursday Justice Matthews was so much worse that Dr. Johnson remained with him during the entire night.

He passed away peacefully. All of his family with the exception of his son was present at the death scene.

Out in Nevada a husband and wife have been sentenced to death. Josiah and Elizabeth Potts were found guilty of murder in killing Miles Taucett at Carlin on Jan. 1, 1888. They were sentenced to death by hanging by Judge Bigelow at Elko. This is the first case in the history of Nevada where the death penalty was ever pronounced on a woman. She betrayed no emotion when sentence was pronounced and thanked the Judge at the conclusion of his remarks. The date of the hanging has not been fixed.

Of all the interests in the country, the agricultural interests are the least protected. The mills and shops and manufactories have been cared for, more or less, by enactments, but the farmer looks in vain for a sop. Our protective system is a one-sided imposition. The farming interests should receive equal protection with any other instead of bearing unjust taxation to keep up others.

A Pointer for Dudley.

It has been intimated that W. W. Dudley will be made commissioner of the patent office under the new administration. Under the laws patent officials are not permitted to have an interest in inventions for which patents are granted. This would prevent Col. Dudley from taking out a patent for his brilliant invention for purchasing "floaters" "in blocks of five."—Philadelphia Record.

But the People Will Have to Foot the Bill.

It takes a big increase of tariff duties to satisfy the manufacturers. The election of Harrison must have cost them enormously.—Chicago Herald.

Don't Be Too Hasty, Col. Dudley.

It is said that Col. W. W. Dudley is being pressed on Mr. Harrison for the commissionership of patents. Dudley's friends should wait until they discover for certain what the Indianapolis jury is going to do with the author of a certain electioneering circular which had about it a suspicious aroma of corruption. The author of that circular is not yet by any means "out of the wood," so that according to the proverb it is a trifle premature for him to indulge in "whistling."—New Orleans States.

Amazing Credulity of Civil Servicers.

While upbraiding President Cleveland for lack of fidelity in its cause, the Indiana Civil Service Reform association expresses great confidence in the incoming administration of Harrison. All things considered, such trust in human nature is quite touching. Though Gen. Harrison was himself, when in the senate, one of the sturdiest of spoils hunters, the Indiana civil service reformers have a child like faith that he will keep the politicians at arm's length.—Philadelphia Record.

How Is This, Field Marshal?

In a recent article in The Century magazine describing his second visit to Gravelotte battlefield Murat Halstead refers to several accidental meetings with Bismark. Can there be any connection between this article, Halstead's recent visit to Gen. Harrison and an ardent desire supposed to be harbored in the Cincinnati editor's mind to be minister to Berlin? It would be so pleasant, you know, to recall old reminiscences with the prince.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

NUGGETS OF NEWS.

The mystery surrounding the disappearance of Dr. J. Cresswell Lewis, of Frankford, Pa., is as deep as ever.

Fifteen congressmen are ill from exposure on inauguration day.

Several of the establishments of the Reading Iron company have closed down

The Bellefonte Nail works have started up.

It is pretty well settled that no removals will be made in Pennsylvania except for cause, and that incumbents of offices will be allowed to serve until their commissions expire.

At Norwood, N. Y., Charles Phelps, a postoffice clerk, locked F. L. Smith, the cashier of the Norwood bank, in the vault and then robbed the cash drawer of $278.

Six thousand Fall River weavers are on strike and fifty mills idle.

Michael Doneghy and his wife, passengers on an incoming steamer from America, were arrested on their arrival at Queenstown for having revolvers and ammunition in their baggage.

Henry George arrived at Southampton and was met by a large party of friends on board of a tender. When Mr. George appeared on deck, he was loudly cheered by his waiting friends, and as he was transferred to the tender the passengers on the steamer shouted "Good-by." Mr. George is at the Westminster Palace hotel, London.

George F. Reese, the foreman who was seriously burned in the explosion of the Powell squib factory at Plymouth, Pa., is dead.

G. R. Barrett, died at the age of 73, at his home in Clearfield, Pa., of paralysis. He was appointed by President Pierce to codify the revenue laws, and served as judge of the Twenty-fifth judicial district for eighteen years.

A freight train on the Sunbury and Lewiston division of the Pennsylvania railroad broke in two and the rear portion was struck by two engines following. The locomotive and several cars were wrecked. Fireman Williams was killed and Engineers Rarick and Hopple were badly hurt.

Mrs. Clara M. Nye, only two years a bride, pert, pretty and vivacious, was sent to jail in Farmington, Me., for stealing a horse and wagon.

The Delaware Iron works, at New Castle, shut down for a week owing to lack of orders.

There is no clew in the Weshrung murder in New York. The imprisoned boy still denies his guilt.

A German laborer named Heybeck died in the jail in Allentown, Pa., the victim of a practical joke by pretended White Caps, who visited him some time ago and frightened him out of his wits.

Mr. Ritter, a retired New York merchant, died in a Broadway street car. His sister dropped dead at the sight of his corpse.

At the Academy of Music, Pittsburg the singing of the German national song "The Watch on the Rhine," was vigorously objected to by a number of the audience on account of the Samoan incident, and before order could be restored the police had to arrest W. P. Johnston and Dr. Englis.

"Professor" Edwin Farnham, of Camden, N. J., claims that he is the inventor of the Monitor which knocked out the Merrimac, and declares that Capt. John Ericsson, who died in New York last Friday, and who enjoyed the distinction of having planned and built the famous warship, is not entitle to the honer at all.

The well dressed stranger killed on the Pennsylvania railroad and believed to be from Bellefonte, has been identified as D. S. Watkins, of New Jersey.

Spring Mills.

Mrs. T. M. Gramley spent a few days in Rebersburg this week.

Jacob McCool's beautiful mansion on the hill caught fire last Friday, but by the assistance of a large number of the town people the flames were extinguished before much damage was done.

Wm. Ream has opened a saddler shop in town, something very much needed, and should be patronized by everybody in this vicinity who needs saddlering done.

W. A. Krise has rented his farm, north of town, to F. P. Duck.

Duncan Runkle had his feet burned while assisting to put out the fire on Friday, so that he is obliged to wear slippers.

A number of our young folks say they will attend the exhibition at the Deckart school house on Friday eve.

Some of the schools of Gregg twp., closed last week, some will close this week and some next.

E. C. Krumrine and family, of Lewisburg, spent last week with Mr. Krumrine's father, this place.

Something that Spring Mills needs very much—a first class barber.

There are about a score of applicants for the post office, and each one thinks he has the best right to it. Some of the applicants served in the war and we have reason to believe that one of them will get it.

Select School.

Prof S. H. Ditzell, of Tusseyville, a well qualified teacher, will open a select school one mile east of Tusseyville, in the Pine Grove school building, commencing the 8th of April and continuing ten weeks. This is a good opportunity for those who desire to continue their studies, or prepare for teaching. 14mar3t

Last Notice.

All unsettled accounts on the mill books of the undersigned, circumstances will oblige us to place same in hands of Esq Boal for collection, after April 1.

2t KURTZ & SON.

FOR RENT.—Having leased the Witmer homestead for the year, the one half of same is offered for rent, from April 1st, 1889. CHAS. EMERICK,

Centre Hall.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON:

Wrong Uses of Money.

"They that will be rich fall into temptation and a snare, and into many foolish and hurtful lusts, which drown men in destruction and perdition."—1 Tim. 6 : 9.

THAT is the Niagara Falls over which rush a multitude of souls, namely the determination to have money anyhow, right or wrong. Tell me how a man gets his money and what he does with it, and I will tell you his character, and what will be his destiny in this world and the next. I propose to speak this morning about the ruinous modes of getting money.

We recently passed through a national election, in which it has been estimated that thirty million dollars were expended. I think about *twenty million of it were spent in out and out bribery*. Both parties raised all they could for this purpose. But that was only on a large scale what has been done on a smaller scale for fifty years and in all departments.

Politics from being the science of good government has often been bedraggled into the synonym for truculency and turpitude.

A MONSTER SIN,

plausible, potent, pestiferous, has gone forth to do its dreadful work in all ages. Its two hands are rotten with leprosy. It keeps its right hand hidden in a deep pocket. The left hand is clenched, and with its ichorous knuckle it taps at the door of the courtroom, the legislative hall, the congress, and the parliament. The door swings open and the monster enters, and glides through the aisle of the council chamber as softly as a slippered page, and then it takes its right hand from its deep pocket and offers it in salutation to judge or legislator. If that hand be taken, and the palm of the intruder cross the palm of the official, the leprosy crosses from palm to palm in a round blotch, round as a gold eagle, and the virus spreads, and the doom is fixed, and the victim perishes. Let bribery, accursed of God and man, stand up for trial.

The Bible arraigns it again and again. Samuel says of his two sons, who became judges, "They took bribes and perverted judgment." David says of some of his pursuers, "Their right hand is full of bribes." Amos says of some men in his day, "They take a bribe, and turn aside the poor in the gate." Eliphaz foretells the crushing blows of God's indignation, declaring, "Fire shall consume the tabernacles of bribery." It is no light temptation.

THE MIGHTIEST HAVE FALLEN

under it. Sir Francis Bacon, Lord Chancellor of England, founder of our modern philosophy, author of "Novum Organum," and a whole library books, the leading thinker of his century, so precocious that when a little child he was asked by Queen Elizabeth, "How old are you?" he responded, "I am two years younger than your Majesty's happy reign; of whose oratory Ben Jonson wrote, "The fear of every man that heard him was lest he should make an end;" having an income which you would suppose would have put him beyond the temptation of bribery—thirty-six thousand dollars a year, and Twickenham court a gift, and princely estates in Hertfordshire and Gorhambury—yet under this temptation to bribery, falling flat into ruin, and on his confession of taking bribes, giving as excuse that all his predecessors took them; he was fined two hundred thousand dollars—or what corresponds with our two hundred thousand dollars—and imprisoned in London Tower. So also Lord Chancellor Macclesfield fell; so also Lord Waterbury perished.

The black chapter in English, Irish, French, American politics is the chapter of bribery. Some of you remember the Pacific Mail subsidies. Most of you remember the awful tragedy of the Credit Mobilier. Under the temptation to bribery Benedict Arnold sold the fort in the Highlands for $31,575. For this sin Gorgey betrayed Hungary, Ahithophel forsook David, and Judas kissed Christ. When I see so many of the illustrious going down under this temptation, it makes me think of the red dragon spoken of in Revelation, with seven heads and ten horns and seven crowns, drawing a third part of the stars of heaven down after him. The lobbies of the legislatures of this country control the country.

THE LAND IS DRUNK WITH BRIBERY!

"Oh," says some one, there's no need of talking against bribery by promise or by dollars, because every man has his price." I do not believe it. Even heathenism and the Dark Ages have furnished specimens of incorruptibility. A cadi of Smyrna had a case brought before him on trial. A man gave him five hundred ducats in bribery. The case came on. The briber had many witnesses. The poor man on the other side had no witnesses. At the close of the case the cadi said: "This poor man has no witnesses, he thinks; I shall produce in his behalf five hundred witnesses against the other side." And then pulling out the bag of ducats from under the ottoman, he dashed it down at the feet of the briber, saying, "I give my decision against you." Epaminondas, offered a bribe, said: "I will do this thing if it be right, and if it be wrong all your goods cannot persuade me."

The president of the American Congress during the American Revolution, General Reed, was offered ten thousand guineas by foreign commissioners if he would betray this country. He replied: "Gentlemen, I am a very poor man, but tell your king he is not rich enough to buy me." But why go so far, when you and I, if we move in honorable society, know men and women who by all the force of earth and hell

COULD NOT BE BRIBED.

They would no more be bribed than you would think of tempting an angel of light to exchange heaven for the pit. To offer a bribe is villainy, but it is a very poor compliment to the man to whom it is offered.

I have not much faith in those people who go about bragging how much they could get if they would only sell out. Those women who complain that they are very often insulted, need to understand that there is something in their carriage to invite insult. There are men at Albany, and at Harrisburg, and at Washington, who would no more be approached by a bribe than a pirate boat with a few cutlasses would dare to attack a British man-of-war with two banks of guns on each side loaded to the touch-hole. They are incorruptible men, and they are the few men who are to save the city and save the land. Meanwhile, my advice is

KEEP OUT OF POLITICS

unless you are invulnerable to this style of temptation. Indeed, if you are naturally strong, you need religious buttressing. Nothing but the grace of God can sustain our public men, and make them what we wish. I wish that there might come an old-fashioned revival of religion, that it might break out in Congress, and in the legislatures, and bring many of the leading Republicans and Democrats, down on the anxious seat of repentance. That day will come, or something better, for the Bible declares that kings and queens shall become nursing fathers and mothers to the Church, and if the greater in authority, then certainly the less.

My charge also to parents is, remember that this evil of bribery often begins in the home circle, and in the nursery. Do not bribe your children. Teach them to do that which is right, and not because of the ten cents or the orange you will give them. There is a great difference between rewarding virtue, and making the profits thereof the impelling motive. That man who is honest merely because "honesty is the best policy," is already a moral bankrupt.

My charge is to you, in all departments of life, steer clear of bribery, all of you. Every man and woman at some time will be tempted to do wrong for compensation. The bribe may not be offered in money. It may be offered in social position. Let us remember that there is a day coming when the most secret transaction of private life, and of public life, will come up for public reprehension. We

CANNOT BRIBE DEATH,

we cannot bribe sickness, we cannot bribe the grave, we cannot bribe the judgments of that God who thunders against this sin. "Fie!" said Cardinal Beaufort, "hast can't death behired? is money nothing? must I die, and so rich? If the owing of the whole realm would save me, I could get it by policy or by purchase—by money." No, death would not be hired then, he will not be hired now. Men of the world often regret that they have to leave their money here when they go away from the world. You can tell from what they say in their last hours that one of their chief sorrows is that they have to leave their money. I break that delusion. I tell that bribe-taker that he will take his money with him. God will wrap it up in your shroud, or put it in the palm of your hand in resurrection, and there it will lie, not the cool, bright, shining gold as it was on the day when you sold your vote and your moral principle, but there it will lie, a hot metal, burning and consuming your hand forever. Or, if there be enough of it for a chain, then it will fall from the wrist, clanking the fetters of an eternal captivity. The bribe is

AN EVERLASTING POSSESSION.

You take it for time, you take it for eternity. Some day in the next world, when you are longing for sympathy, you will feel on your cheek a kiss. Looking up you will find it to be Judas, who took thirty pieces of silver as a bribe, and finished the bargain by putting an infamous kiss on the pure cheek of his divine Master.

Another wrong use of money is seen in *the abuse of trust funds*. Every man during the course of his life, on a larger or smaller scale, has the property of others committed to his keeping. He is, so far, a safety deposit, he is an administrator, and holds in his hand the interest of the family of a deceased friend. Or he is an attorney, and though his custody goes the payment from debtor to creditor, or he is the collector for a business house, which compensates him for the responsibility, or he is treasurer for a charitable institution, and he holds alms contributed for the suffering; or he is an official of the city or the state or the nation, and taxes and subsidies and salaries and supplies are in his keeping. It is as solemn a trust as God can make it. It is concentred and

MULTIPLIED CONFIDENCES.

On that man depends the support of a bereft household, or the morals of dependents, or the right movement of a thousand wheels of social mechanism. A man may do what he will with his own, but he who abuses trust funds, in that one act commits theft, falsehood, perjury, and becomes, in all the intensity of the word, a miscreant. How many widows and orphans there are with nothing between them and starvation but a sewing machine, or held up out of the vortex of destruction simply by the thread of a needle, red with their own heart's blood, who a little while ago had, by father and husband, left them a competency. What is the matter? The administrators of the executors have sacrified it—running risks with it that they would not have dared to encounter in their own private affairs. How often it is that a man will earn a livelihood by the sweat of his brow, and then die, and within a few months all the estate goes into the stock-gambling rapids of Wall Street. How often it is that you have known the man to whom trust funds were committed taking them out of the saving bank and from trust companies and administrators, turning old homesteads into hard cash, and then putting the entire estate into the vortex of speculation. Embezzlement is an easy word to pronounce, but it has ten thousand ramifications. There is

NOT A CITY THAT HAS NOT SUFFERED.

from the abuse of trust funds. Where is the court-house, or the city hall, or the jail, or the post-office, or the hospital, that in the building of it has not had a political job?

Another remark needs to be made, and that is that people ought not to go into places, into business, or into positions

WHERE THE TEMPTATION IS MIGHTIER

than their character. If there be large sums of money to be handled, and the man is not sure of his own integrity, you have no right to run an unseaworthy craft in a euroclydon. A man can tell by the sense of weakness or strength in the presence of a bad opportunity whether he is in a safe place. How many parents make an awful mistake when they put their boys in banking houses and stores and shops and factories and places of solemn trusts, without once discussing whether they can endure the temptation. You give the boy plenty of money, and have no account of it, and make the way down become very easy, and you may put upon him a pressure that he cannot stand. There are men who go into positions full of temptation, considering only that they are lucrative positions.

An abbot wanted to buy a piece of ground, and the owner would not sell it, but the owner finally consented to let it to him until he could raise one crop, and the abbot sowed acorns,

A CROP OF TWO HUNDRED YEARS!

And I tell you, young man, that the dishonesties which you plant in your heart and life will seem to be very insignificant, but they will grow up until they will overshadow you with horrible darkness, overshadow all time and all eternity. It will not be a crop for two hundred years, but a crop for everlasting ages.

I stand this morning before many who have trust funds. It is a compliment to you that you have been so intrusted, but I charge you, in the presence of God and the world, be careful; be as careful of the property of others as you are careful of your own. Above all, keep your own private account at the bank separate from your account as trustee of an estate, or trustee of an institution. That is the point at which thousands of people make shipwreck. They get the property of others mixed up with their own property, they put it into investment, and away it all goes, and they cannot return that which they borrowed. Then comes the explosion, and the money market is shaken, and the dress denounces, and the Church thunders expulsion. You have no right to use the property of others except for their advantage, nor without consent, unless they are minors. If with their consent you invest their property as well as you can, and it is all lost, you are not to blame; you did the best you could; but do not come into the delusion which has ruined so many men, of thinking because a thing is in their possession, therefore it is theirs. You have

A SOLEMN TRUST

that God has given you. In this vast assemblage there may be some who have misappropriated trust funds. Put them back, or, if you have so hopelessly involved them that you cannot put them back, confess the whole thing to those whom you have wronged, and you will sleep better nights, and you will have the better chance for your soul. What a sad thing it would be if, after you are dead, your adminstrator should find out from the account-books, or from the lack of vouchers, that you were not only bankrupt in estate, but that you lost your soul.

Oh! is it not high time that we preached

THE MORALS OF THE GOSPEL

right beside the faith of the gospel? Mr. Froude, the celebrated English historian, has written of his own country these remarkable works: "From the great house in the city of London to the village grocer, the commercial life of England has been saturated with fraud. So deep has it gone that a strictly honest tradesman can hardly hold his ground against competition. You can no longer trust that any article you buy is the thing which it pretends to be. We have false weights, false measures, cheating, and shoddy everywhere. And yet the clergy have seen all this grow up in absolute indifference. Many hundreds of sermons have I heard in England, on the divine mission of the clergy, on bishops, and justification, and the theory of good works, and verbal inspiration, and the efficacy of the sacraments; but, during all these thirty wonderful years, never one that I can recollect on common honesty."

Now, that may be an exaggerated statement of things in England, but I am very certain that in all parts of the earth we need to preach the moralities of the Gospel right along beside the faith of the Gospel.

My hearer! What are you doing with that fraudulent document in your pocket? My other hearer! How are you getting along with that wicked scheme you have now on foot? Is that a "pool ticket" you have in your pocket? Why, O young man, were you last night practicing in copying your employer's signature?

WHERE WERE YOU LAST NIGHT?

Are your habits as good as when you left your father's house? You had a Christian ancestry, perhaps, and you have had too many prayers spent on you to go overboard. Dr. Livingstone, the famous explorer, was descended from the Highlanders, and he said that one of his ancestors, one of the Highlanders, one day called his family around him. The Highlander was dying; he had his children around his death-bed. He said: "Now, my lads, I have looked all through our history as far back as I can find it, and I have never found a dishonest man in all the line, and I want you to understand you inherit good blood. You have no excuse for doing wrong. My lads, be honest."

Ah, my friends, be honest before God, be honest before your fellow-men, be honest before your soul. If there be those here who have wandered away, come back, come home, come now, one and all, not one exception in all the assemblage, come into the kingdom of God. Come back on the right track. The door of mercy is open, and the infinite heart of God is full of compassion. Come home! Come home! Oh, I would be well satisfied if I could save some young man this morning, some young man that has been astray, and would like to get back.

A GIRL HEROINE.

I am glad some one has set to music that scene in August of 1881, when a young girl saved from death a whole rail train of passengers. Some of you remember that out West in that year on a stormy night, a hurricane blew down part of a railroad bridge. A freight train came along and it crashed into the ruin, and the engineer and conductor perished. There was a girl living in her father's cabin, near the disaster, and she heard the crash of the freight train, and she knew in a few moments an express train was due. She lighted a lantern, and clambered up on the one beam of the wrecked bridge on to the main bridge, which was trestle work, and started to cross amid the thunder and the lightning of the tempest, and the raging of the torrent beneath. One misstep and it would have been death. Amid all that horror the lantern went out.

Crawling sometimes, and sometimes walking over the slippery rails, and over the trestle work, she came to the other side of the river. She wanted to get to the telegraph station, where the express train did not stop, so that the danger might be telegraphed to the station where the train did stop. The train was due in five minutes. She was one mile off from the telegraph station, but fortunately the train was late. With cut and bruised feet she flew like the wind. Coming up to the telegraph station, panting with almost deathly exhaustion, she had only strength to shout, "The bridge is down," when she dropped unconscious, and could hardly be resuscitated. The message was sent from that station to the next station, and the train halted, and that night, that brave girl saved the lives of hundreds of passengers, and saved many homes from desolation.

But every street is a track, and every style of business is a track, and every day is a track, and every night is a track, and multitudes under the power of temptation come sweeping on, and sweeping down toward perils raging and terrific. God help us to go out and stop the train! Let us throw some signal, Let us give some warning. By the throne of God let us flash some influence to stop the downward progress. Beware! Beware! The bridge is down, the chasm is deep, and the lightnings of God set all the night of sin on fire with this warning: "He, that, being often reproved; hardeneth his neck, shall suddenly be destroyed, and that without remedy."

Literal Answers.

A lady noticed a boy sprinkling salt on the side-walk to take off the ice, and remarked to a friend, pointing to the salt.

"Now, that's benevolence."

"No it ain't, said the boy, somewhat indignant, "it's salt."

So when a lady asked her servant if the hired man cleaned off the snow with alacrity, she replied:

"No, ma'am, he used a shovel."

The same literary turn of mind which we have been illustrating is sometimes used intentionally, and perhaps a little maliciously, and thus becomes the property of wit instead of blunder. Thus we hear of a very polite and impressive gentleman who said to a youth in the street.

"Boy, may I inquire where Robinson's drug store is?"

"Certainly, sir," replied the boy, very respectfully.

"Well, sir," said the gentleman, after waiting awhile, "where is it?"

"I have not the least idea yer honor," said the urchin.

There was another boy who was accosted by an ascetic middle-aged lady with:

"Boy, I want to go to Dover street."

"Well, ma'am," said the boy, "why don't you go there?"

One day at Lake George, a party of gentlemen strolling among the beautiful islands on the lake, with bad luck, espied a boy with a red shirt and straw hat, dangling a line over the side of a boat.

"Halloo, boy," said one of them, "what are you doing?"

"Fishing," came the answer.

"Well, of course," said the gentleman, "but what do you catch?"

"Fish, you fool; what do you suppose?"

"Did any of you ever see an elephant's skin?" inquired a teacher of an infant class."

"I have," exclaimed one.

"Where," asked the teacher.

"On the elephant, "said the boy, laughing.

Sometimes this sort of wit degenerates or rises, as the case may be, into punning, as when Flora pointed pensively to the heavy masses of clouds in the sky, saying:

"I wonder where those clouds are going?" and her brother replied:

"I think they are going to thunder."

Also the following dialogue:

"Halloo, there, how do you sell your wood?"

"By the cord."

"How long has it been cut?"

"Four feet."

"I mean how long has it been since you cut it."

"No longer than it is now."

And also when Patrick O'Flynn was seen with his collar and bosom sadly begrimmed, and was indignantly asked by his officer:

"Patrick O'Flynn! how long do you wear a shirt?"

"Twenty-eight inches, sir."

This reminds me of an instance which is said to have occurred recently in Chatham street, New York, where a countryman was clamorously besieged by a shopkeeper.

"Have you any fine shirts?" said the countryman.

"A splendid assortment. Step in sir. Every style and price. The cheapest in the market, sir."

"Are they clean?"

"To be sure, sir."

"Then," said the countryman with great gravity, "you had better put one on, for you need it."

INSTRUCTIONS TO COME.—A little boy complained that his sister had purposely pinched him, which she denied. Her father, taking her aside, said:

"Now, Abbie, don't you go to Sunday school, and don't they teach you that it is wrong to tell lies?"

"We haven't got so far as that," she interrupted.

Fashion is only gold front jewelry, it may appear well, but the value is not there.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

SUNDAY MARCH 31, 1889.

QUARTERLY REVIEW.

TITLES AND GOLDEN TEXTS.

GOLDEN TEXT FOR THE QUARTER: *Believe me that I am in the Father, and the Father in me: or else believe me for the very works' sake.*—John 14 : 11.

I. THE MISSION OF JOHN THE BAPTIST.

The voice of one crying in the wilderness, Prepare ye the way of the Lord. —*Mark* 1 : 3.

II. A SABBATH IN THE LIFE OF JESUS.

As his custom was, he went into the synagogue on the sabbath day.—*Luke* 4 : 16.

III. HEALING OF THE LEPER.

As soon as he had spoken, immediately the leprosy departed from him, and he was cleansed.—*Mark* 1 : 42.

IV. FORGIVENESS AND HEALING.

Who forgiveth all thine iniquities; who healeth all thy diseases.—*Psa.* 103 : 3.

V. THE PARABLE OF THE SOWER.

If any man have ears to hear, let him hear.—*Mark* 4 : 23.

VI. THE FIERCE DEMONIAC.

Go home to thy friends, and tell them how great things the Lord hath done for thee, and hath had compassion on thee.—*Mark* 5 : 19.

VII. THE TIMID WOMAN'S TOUCH.

Be not afraid, only believe.—*Mark* 5 : 36.

VIII. THE GREAT TEACHER AND THE TWELVE.

And they went out, and preached that men should repent.—*Mark* 6 : 12.

IX. JESUS THE MESSIAH.

Whosoever will come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross, and follow me.—*Mark* 8 : 34.

X. THE CHILD-LIKE SPIRIT.

Whosoever shall not receive the kingdom of God as a little child, he shall not enter therein.—*Mark* 10 : 15.

XI. CHRIST'S LOVE TO THE YOUNG.

Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not; for of such is the kingdom of God.—*Mark* 10 : 14.

XII. BLIND BARTIMEUS.

Thou Son of David, have mercy on me,—*Mark* 10 : 48.

REVIEW BIBLE LIGHTS.

Lesson 1.—Superintendent: The beginning of the gospel of Jesus Christ, the Son of God. Even as it is written in Isaiah the prophet, Behold, I send my messenger before thy face, who shall prepare thy way (Mark 1 : 1, 2).

Scholars: The voice of one crying in the wilderness, Prepare ye the way of the Lord (Mark 1 : 3).

Teachers: And the Lord, whom ye seek, shall suddenly come to his temple;....behold, he cometh, saith the Lord of hosts (Mal. 3 : 1).

All: But how may abide the day of his coming? and who shall stand when he appeareth? (Mal. 3 : 2).

Lesson 2.—Superintendent: And they go into Capernaum; and straightway on the sabbath day he entered into the synagogue and taught. And they were astonished at his teaching: for he taught them as having authority, and not as the scribes (Mark 1 : 21, 22).

Scholars: As his custom was, he went into the synagogue on the sabbath day (Luke 4 : 16).

Teachers: Let us go unto the house of the Lord (Psa. 122 : 1).

All: I had rather be a doorkeeper in the house of my God, than to dwell in the tents of wickedness (Psa. 84 : 10).

Lesson 3.—Superintendent: And there cometh to him a leper, beseeching him, and kneeling down to him, and saying unto him, If thou wilt, thou canst make me clean. And being moved with compassion, he stretched forth his hand, and touched him, and saith unto him, I will; be thou made clean (Mark 1 : 40, 41).

Scholars: As soon as he had spoken, immediately the leprosy departed from him, and he was cleansed (Mark 1 : 42).

Teachers: O come, let us worship and bow down; let us kneel before the Lord our Maker: for he is our God (Psa. 95 : 6, 7).

All: The Lord our God will we serve (Josh. 24 : 24).

Lesson 4.—Superintendent: And they come, bringing unto him a man sick of the palsy, borne of four. And when they could not come nigh unto him for the crowd, they uncovered the roof where he was: and when they had broken it up, they let down the bed whereon the sick of the palsy lay. And Jesus seeing their faith saith unto the sick of the palsy, Son thy sins are forgiven (Mark 2 : 3-5).

Scholars: Who forgiveth all thine iniquities; who healeth all thy diseases (Psa. 103 : 3).

Teachers: If we confess our sins, he is faithful and righteous to forgive us our sins, and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness (1 John 1 : 9).

All: Cleanse me from my sin. For I acknowledge my transgressions: and my sins are ever before me Psa. 51 : 2, 3).

Lesson 5.—Superintendent: Unto you is given the mystery of the kingdom of God: but unto them that are without, all things are done in parables: that seeing they may see, and not perceive; and hearing they may hear, and not understand; lest haply they should turn again, and it should be forgiven them (Mark 4 : 11, 12).

Scholars: If any man have ears to hear, let him hear (Mark 4 : 23).

Teachers: Take heed therefore how ye hear (Luke 8 : 18).

All: Make me to hear joy and gladness; that the bones which thou hast broken may rejoice (Psa. 51 : 8).

Lesson 6.—Superintendent: And they began to beseech him to depart from their borders. And as he was entering into the boat, he that had been possessed with devils besought him that he might be with him. And he suffered him not, but saith unto him—(Mark 5 : 17-19).

Scholars: Go home to thy friends, and tell them how great things the Lord hath done for thee, and hath had compassion on thee (Mark 5 : 19).

Teachers: The Lord hath done great things for us; whereof we are glad (Psa. 126 : 3).

All: Come, and hear, all ye that fear God, and I will declare what he hath done for my soul (Psa. 66 : 16).

Lesson 7.—Superintendent: And he looked round about to see her that had done this thing. But the woman fearing and trembling, knowing what had been done to her, came and fell down before him, and told him all the truth. And he said unto her, Daughter, thy faith hath made thee whole; go in peace, and be whole of thy plague (Mark 5 : 32-34).

Scholars: Be not afraid, only believe (Mark 5 : 36).

Teachers: All things are possible to him that believeth (Mark 9 : 23).

All: I believe; help thou mine unbelief (Mark 9: 24).

Lesson 8.—Superintendent: And he called unto him the twelve, and began to send them forth by two and two; and he gave them authority over the unclean spirits,....And he said unto them, Wheresoever ye enter into a house, there abide till ye depart thence. And whatsoever place shall not receive you, and they hear you not, as ye go forth thence, shake of the dust that is under your feet for a testimony unto them (Mark 6 : 7, 10, 11).

Scholars: And they went out, and preached that men should repent (Mark 6 :12).

Teachers: Except ye repent, ye shall all in like manner perish (Luke 13 : 3).

All: Save, Lord; we perish (Matt. 8 : 25).

Lesson 9.—Superintendent: For whosoever would save his life shall lose it; and whosoever shall lose his life for my sake and the gospel's shall save it. For what doth it profit a man, to gain the whole world, and forfeit his life? For what should a man give in exchange for his life? (Mark 8 : 35-37).

Scholars: Whosoever will come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross, and follow me (Mark 8 : 34).

Teachers: There is no man that hath left house, or brethren, or sisters, or mother, or father, or children, or lands, for my sake, and for the gospel's sake, but he shall receive a hundred fold now in this time, house, and brethren, and sisters and mothers, and children, and lands, with persecutions; and in the world to come eternal life (Mark 10 : 29,30).

All: We will serve the Lord (Josh. 24 : 15).

Lesson 10.—Superintendent: And he took a little child, and set him in the midst of them: and taking him in his arms, he said unto them. Whosoever shall receive one of such little children in my name, receiveth me: and whosoever receiveth me, receiveth not me, but him that sent me (Mark 9 : 36, 37).

Scholars: Whosoever shall not receive the kingdom of God as a little child, he shall not enter therein (Mark 10 : 15).

Teachers: Let us fear therefore, lest haply, a promise being left of entering into his rest, any one of you should seem to have come short of it (Heb. 4 : 1).

All: Let us therefore give diligence to enter into that rest (Heb. 4 : 11).

Lesson 11.—Superintendent: And they brought unto him little children, that he should touch them: and the disciples rebuked them. But when Jesus saw it, he was moved with indignation, and said unto them—(Mark 10 : 13, 14).

Scholars: Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not; for of such is the kingdom of God (Mark 10 : 14).

Teachers: Be ye therefore imitators of God, as beloved children (Eph. 5 : 1),

All: Thou art my father, my God, and the rock of my salvation (Psa. 89 : 26).

Lesson 12.—Superintendent: The son of Timæus, Bartimæus, a blind beggar, was sitting by the way side. And when he heard that it was Jesus of Nazareth, he began to cry out, and say—(Mark 10 : 48).

Scholars: Thou Son of David, have mercy on me (Mark 10 : 48).

Teachers: Mercy unto you and peace and love be multiplied (Jude 2).

All: Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life: and I will dwell in the house of the Lord for ever (Psa. 23 : 6).

The "Drop Game."

A well-known "drop game," recently ried with success on a Brooklyn bank depositor, developed an anecdote that is told of Judge David Davis. The judge was making a deposit at a Washington bank, and stood counting a large pile of money at a desk. A well-dressed young man stepped up, and, with a bow and a smile, said: "Judge, you have dropped a bill." Sure enough, there lay a clean, crisp, genuine $2 bill at the depositor's feet. "Thank you," blandly answered the judge, placing his ponderous right foot over the bill on the floor, and calmly resumed his counting. The sharper, taken aback by the coolness of the proceeding, disappeared, and the judge was $2 ahead by the transaction.

Left His Address at Home.

An old farmer named Kent was a well known character some years ago in Mount Vernon and Vienna. He had many peculiarities and eccentricities which earned for him a variety of nicknames, at which, by the way, he never took any offence. In some way this old fellow had some claim to a pension. He went down to Augusta to be examined by the physician there tor that purpose. He was found to have disabilities that warranted his obtaining a pension, but he was very much excited at the length of the examination and the variety of questions put to him. Finally he was asked his address, "Oh, yes, of course," he replied, "you'll want my address, but bless me what did I do with it?" After fumbling in all his pockets, he looked up helplessly and said, "By gracious, I must have left my address at home."

Lottery Superstition.

The lottery ticket craze has developed all manner of superstitions. A group of several staid citizens of the lode made a pool for the purchase of tickets, and after it was completed it was suggested that a Negro and Chinaman be included in the pool to bring good luck. This suggestion was forthwith acted upon by unanimous consent and a committee appointed to bring in a native of Africa and one of China. The committee returned a few minutes later accompanied by a descendent of the Dark Continent, dusky as a moonless night, and a subject of the Tycoon, the color of an ancient saddle, whose names were added to the club list.

FARM NOTES.

THE FARMER OF 1888.—He that sat down to this well laden Thanksgiving board with health and a good digestion, had much to offer thanks for to the good and all wise Creator, but the farmer, with his harvests ended and with well-filled barns and granaries, the outlook of a long respite from toil, and the enjoyment in his family circle around the fireside during the days and weeks to come, for improvement in mind and recuperation of body, he especially has great reason to give thanks. But it is not to this view of the farmer in his home (which is always a poetical one) but more to the practical and business view of the situation that I invite the attention of the reader as comparing his better condition to-day with that of his forefathers in years gone by, and a full knowledge and appreciation of these facts ought to cause the farmer of 1888 to feel that his lot surely has fallen in pleasant places.

Much of the heavy toll of former days has been relieved by the improved agricultural machinery of the present day, and the farmer now sits comfortably behind his fast stepping team, accomplishing more work, and easier, than was done by six men in our grandfather's days. And as to results, compare prices of farm products in the West sixty years ago and now:

1828. Butter, 3 to 8c. lb.	1888.	20 to 35c.
" Eggs, 3 to 5c. doz.	"	18 to 24c.
" Pork and beef, 2 to 3c. lb.	"	6 to 8c.
" Cows, 8 to $10 head.	"	25 to $50.
" Horses, 20 to $40.	"	75 to $300.
" Hay, 3 to $4 ton.	"	12 to $15.
" Wheat, 30 to 32c. bush.	"	85c to $1.
" Corn, 15 to 20c. bush.	"	48 to 50c.

Not only do the prices of to-day favor the producer, but he has also great advantages in what he has to buy. In 1828 common satinets sold $3 yard, shirting, 25 to 40c., calico, 30 to 45c., shoes and boots, 6 to $12 a pair. As to luxuries, they were simply out of the reach of the farmer at that time, whereas now, they seem to have become a necessity, from the fact that prices make them easily obtainable by all.

As to the advantages of living in the nineteenth century, they are not to be compared with the days of 1828. They embrace better government, educational, social, travel, and the best markets in the world, where 94 per cent. of the product of agriculture may be profitably disposed of, and by the results of the recent election, these markets will be preserved for the American farmer.

TREES of the palm family have larger leaves than any others. The Inaja palm, which grows on the banks of the Amazon, has leaves which reach a length of from thirty to fifty feet, and are ten or twelve feet in breadth. Specimens of the leaves of the Talipot palm, a native of Ceylon, have been met with that were twenty feet long and eighteen feet broad. These leaves are used by the natives to make tents, and form very efficient shelters from the rain. The leaves of the double cocoanut palm are often thirty feet long and several feet wide. When the wind is strong they clash together with a noise that may be heard at a great distance. Only one leaf is produced each year, and they are so firmly attached to the stem of the tree, and so strong in themselves, that a man may sit on the end of one and rock to and fro in perfect safety.

NO FEAR OF TOO MUCH POULTRY.—Under this heading Mr. W. W. Weber gives some interesting figures. He has heard it remarked that as so many are engaged in the business there was danger of an over-supply of poultry in the market. Let us look, he adds, at a few facts furnished by the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department at Washington. In 1876 the United States imported 4,903,771 dozen of eggs valued at $630,393. In 1885 it appears that 16,098,450 dozen were imported, valued at $2,476,672, or an increase of nearly four times the quantity first named. Great Britain imports 785,000 dozen eggs, valued at $12,000,000. Ireland furnishes $500,000,000 more, and the home production is probably equal to the home importation. The annual production in the United States amounts to 9,000,000,000, representing a value of not less than $180,000,000 for eggs alone. Let those who worry in reference to the future prosperity of the poultry business ponder the above figures, and not be concerned about an over-production which is far from likely to happen.

NEARLY four-fifths of all the cauliflowers supplied to the New York market are grown, it is said, within a belt of about thirty miles on Long Island. The soil and climate of this region is peculiarly adapted to the development of this excellent vegetable, and nearly every farm from Southold to Riverhead is devoted to its cultivation. It is stated that in no other locality on Long Island, or in the New England or Middle States, can the plant be grown in such perfection, and this fact gives Suffolk County practically a monopoly and a yearly income of nearly $200,000 from this single vegetable.

MORE meat, and better meat, and in a shorter space of time can be produced from poultry than from any other source, and the supply from poultry equals that of any other class of live stock. It gives an opportunity to those of limited means, and the profits are always large in proportion to capital invested.

FEED the plants by feeding the ground. By robbing the soil you rob yourself. Nothing is gained by attempting to grow a crop upon land that cannot supply the necessary plant food. The labor and time will only be wasted. The crop may thrive for a while, but it will fail at a critical period.

AIM to produce something of better quality that can be found in the market. Quantity of produce does not always insure profit. While the market may be well supplied with all the products of the farm there is always room for something better, and at high prices.

Woman is the most perfect when the most womanly.

That Tired Feeling

If you are run down, or have that tired feeling as a result of overwork or the effect of the changing season, you should take the best of all tonics and blood purifiers, Hood's Sarsaparilla. It purifies and enriches the blood, tones the stomach, rouses the torpid liver and kidneys, creates an appetite and builds up the system. Thousands who have taken it with benefit, testify that Hood's Sarsaparilla "makes the weak strong."

Stronger Every Day

"I have been troubled a great deal with headache, had no appetite, no strength, and felt as mean as any one could, and be about my work. Since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I have not had the headache, my food has relished, and seemed to do me good, and I have felt myself growing stronger every day. I thoroughly believe in Hood's Sarsaparilla." M. A. STEINMAN, Grand Rapids, Mich.

N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses $1

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA
MAKES THE WEAK STRONG

"SIR," said the suitor, "I wish to make your daughter my wife. I will be a model husband—"

"Why, you haven't a dollar in the world."

"I know it; but she is the idol of my life."

"Yes, and you would be the idle of mine. I don't want you in the family.

TENDERFOOT, in new Kansas town—Where is the post office?

Resident—Over there.

"Where?"

"D'ye see that man sawing wood? He's the post master."

"Yes, but I don't see the post office.'

"Of course you don't. It's in his hat."

A LOVE MATCH.—Miss Vivacity—So Miss Prettygirl is to be married, I hear?"

Miss Acidity—That is what I am told.

"Is it a love match?"

"Certainly! She always loved money and I understand that the unfortunate gentleman has plenty of it."

LOVE CONQUERS.—Mrs. De Culture—Horrors! Going to marry that young Mr. Hayseed! Are you crazy? He eats pie with a knife.

Miss De Culture—I know it, ma, but I love him.

"You'll die of disgust."

"No I won't. I'll never have pie."

From Republican Headquarters.

MORAVIA, N. Y., May 5, 1887.—O. F. WOODWARD: I have been using Kemp's Balsam and I find it very effectual in relieving a cough with which I have been afflicted of late. Our druggists tell me they sell more of this than any other cough remedy. I can cheerfully recommend it. Yours Truly, J. J. PEASE, Editor *Republican*. At all druggists. Large bottles, 50c and $1.

A good egg has a clean healthy-looking shell, while a bad one has a dull porous-looking shell.

Frazer Axle Grease.

There is no need of being imposed on if you will insist on having the Frazer Brand of Axle Grease. One greasing will last two weeks.

Keep willows away from the underdrains unless you are prepared to put in new ones.

FITS: All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St. Phila., Pa.

A Ulysses, Neb., man has built the "largest corn crib on earth." It is 400 feet long, 12 feet wide and 12 feet high, and holds 25,000 bushels.

JONES
HE
PAYS THE FREIGHT.
5 Ton Wagon Scales,
Iron Levers, Steel Bearings, Brass Tare Beam and Beam Box for
$60.
Every size Scale. For free price list mention this paper and address
JONES OF BINGHAMTON,
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

CONSUMPTION

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. So strong is my faith in its efficacy that I will send two bottles free, together with a valuable treatise on this disease to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address. T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

11 620

FITS STOPPED FREE
Marvelous Success.
Insane Persons Restored.
Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER
for all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only sure cure for Nervous Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, &c. INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send name, P. O. and express address of afflicted to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St. Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists. BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.

Blair's Pills, Great English Gout and Rheumatic Remedy.
Oval Box, 34 round 14 Pills.

GOLD Live at home and make more money working for us than at anything else in the world. Either sex. Costly outfit free. Terms FREE. Address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

ORATORS say Piso's Cure for Consumption is THE BEST for keeping the voice clear. 25 cents.

CHOLERA PROOF, OR OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER HOGS. SEND FOR DESCRIPTION AND PRICE OF THIS FAMOUS BREED & FOWLS. AD. STEWART, The L. B. SILVER Co., Cleveland, O.

DETECTIVES WANTED. Good men for Detectives everywhere. NO FEE CHARGED. Send 2 one-cent stamps for instructions. Mohawk Detective Bureau, Headquarters, Wichita, Kansas.

10c. Kirby's Vest-Pocket Encyclopedia contains over 500 useful and instructive articles. Men and women alike should have it. Postpaid, 10c silver. G. P. KIRBY, 68 West 23d St. New York.

PENSIONS for Soldiers, Sailors, their widows or parents. PENSIONS INCREASED. Discharges procured. No pension, NO FEE. Latest law, pamphlet free. PATRICK O'FARRELL, Att'y, Washington, D. C.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. A sure cure for ASTHMA. Relief in five minutes. Price 25 cts. by mail. E. KIDDER & CO., Charlestown, Mass.

PATENTS, 16 years' experience. Send sketch or model for report as to patentability. Circular free. W. A. REDMOND, Lock Box 2.9, Wash., D. C.

PEERLESS DYES Are the BEST. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

SSS FOR THE BLOOD

The mother of a member of our firm has been cured of a cancerous sore on her face of twenty years' standing by S. S. S.—PENDLETON, YEARY & RILEY, Druggists, Farmersville, Tex.

Swift's Specific cured our babe of an angry eruption called Eczema after the doctor's prescriptions had failed, and she is now hale and hearty.
H. T. SIMONS, Rich Hill, Mo.

Send for our books on Blood and Skin Diseases and Advice to Sufferers, mailed free.
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

YOU WILL SAVE MONEY
Time, Pain, Trouble
and will CURE
CATARRH
by using
Ely's Cream Balm
Apply Balm into each nostril.
ELY BROS., 56 Warren st., N. Y.

IF YOU WISH A GOOD REVOLVER purchase one of the celebrated SMITH & WESSON arms. The finest small arms ever manufactured and the first choice of all experts. Manufactured in calibres 32, 38 and 44-100. Single or double action, Safety Hammerless and Target models. Constructed entirely of best quality wrought steel, carefully inspected for workmanship and stock, they are unrivaled for finish, durability and accuracy. Do not be deceived by cheap malleable cast-iron imitations which are often sold for the genuine article and are not only unreliable, but dangerous. The SMITH & WESSON Revolvers are all stamped upon the barrels with firm's name, address and dates of patents and are guaranteed perfect in every detail. Insist upon having the genuine article, and if your dealer cannot supply you an order sent to address below will receive prompt and careful attention. Descriptive catalogue and prices furnished upon application.
SMITH & WESSON,
Mention this paper. Springfield, Mass.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:
JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

SINGERS who have used Piso's Cure for Consumption say it is BEST OF ALL. Sold everywhere. 25c.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH
PENNYROYAL PILLS
RED CROSS DIAMOND BRAND.

Original, best, only genuine and reliable pill for sale. Never Fail. Ask for Chichester's *English* Diamond Brand, in red metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. At Druggists. Accept no other. Pills in paste-board boxes, plain wrappers, are a dangerous counterfeit. Send 4c. (stamps) for particulars and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return mail. 10,000 testimonials from LADIES who have used them. Name Paper.
Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Sq., Phila., Pa.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE.
Best in the World. Made only by the Frazer Lubricator Co. at Chicago, N. Y. & St. Louis. *Sold everywhere.*

Drs. J. N. & J. B. HOBENSACK,
206 N. SECOND STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
The leading specialists in Youthful Impudence. Young men contemplating marriage send for valuable Medical Book. Sent on receipt of 2c. stamp. Consultation hours 8 A. M. till 2 P. M., from 6 P. M. until 9 P. M. Closed Sundays.

$5 TO $10 A DAY! AGENTS WANTED!
CIRCULARS FREE.
1000 Brewster's Safety Rein Holders GIVEN AWAY to introduce them. Every horse owner buys from 1 to 6. Lines never under horse's feet. Send 2c. in stamps to pay postage and packing for Nickel Plated Sample that sells for 25 cents. Address
Brewster Mfg. Co., Holly, Mich.

Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture.
I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease.
G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.
Big G
Sold only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, O. U.S.A.
We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction.
D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill.
Trade Mark
$1.00. Sold by Druggists.

AFTER ALL OTHERS FAIL
CONSULT
DR. LOBB

BEFORE TREATMENT

AFTER TREATMENT.
329 N. 15th St., below Callowhill, Phila., Pa. 20 years' experience in all Special diseases. Permanently restores those weakened by early indiscretions, &c. Call or write. Advice free and strictly confidential. Hours, 10 A.M. till 3 P.M., and 7 to 10 evenings. Send 2 ct. Stamp for Book.

PALMS BUS. COLLEGE, Philadelphia, Pa. Scholarship and position, $35. Write for circulars.

SOLDIERS ALL GET PENSIONS if disabled; pay, etc.; Deserters relieved. Laws free. A. W. McCORMICK & Sons, Washington, D.C. & Cincinnati, O.

A CONTRACTOR.—He waded through the snow up the front steps and rang the door bell. And when the servant girl answered his ring he said:

"I must see the lady herself on very important business."

The lady appeared and he continued:

"Madam, can I contract with you to clean off this snow?"

"Why—I—how much do you want?'

"Only twenty cents."

"Well, you may clean it off."

"Thanks. Have you a snow shovel?

"There's one in the shed, I believe."

"Thanks. Is there a boy in the neighborhood whose services I could secure?"

"For what?"

"To clean off the snow, ma'am. I am a contractor—not a laborer. And, ma'am, it is my rule to begin bossing only in the morning. If you can wait until tomorrow I'll be around at an early hour. My rule is to collect in advance, ma'am, and if you happen to have a bit of cold turkey and a cup of coffee and an old suit of clothes I shall feel under many obligations."

She shut the door on him and he went off declaring that it was another evidence that honesty and industry didn't pay in this community.

There is only one way to get even with that rare article, a growling drummer on the road. They get the best seats in the cars, the best rooms at the hotels and the very best of everything everywhere, and you may kick and growl and they won't be disturbed over it. I thought over it a good while before I got the idea. When I enter a car and find a drummer occupying two seats and his nose in a novel, I slip up to him and enquire:

"Are you from the house of Blank & Blank, Chicago?"

"No, sir, I represent the house of Git, Up & Git, of St. Louis."

"No!"

"You bet I do!"

"Sorry for you, old fellow, but I suppose you've heard of it before this?"

"What?"

"Your house has failed—gone to pot—complete wreck."

"Great Scots!"

And then he gathers up his grips, counts his money, asks for a telegraph blank and at the next station drops off, a crushed and humbled man. Some folks call it a mean trick.

MRS. ANGY TUPPER nee Golddust, after the elopement—Oh, please, papa, do forgive us. I loved Angy so that I couldn't help it; but I loved you, dear papa, so that I couldn't rest until I had come back to tell you all!

Papa—Well, well! I suppose I must make the best of a bad job, But where is Angy?

"Outside with the cabman. Couldn't you lend your own dear Caramella enough to pay the brute? Poor Angy only had enough for the minister."

In General Debility, Emaciation,
Consumption, and Wasting in Children, Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, is a most valuable food and medicine. It creates an appetite for food, strengthens the nervous system, and builds up the body. Please read: "I tried Scott's Emulsion on a young man whom Physicians at times gave up hope. Since he began using the Emulsion his Cough has ceased, gained flesh and strength, and from all appearances his life will be prolonged many years."—JOHN SULLIVAN, Hospital Steward, Morganza, Pa.

AN AWFUL END.—"Oh, dry up!" shouted somebody in the crowd to the intoxicated individual in the middle, who was trying to make a campaign speech.

"Gen'l'men," said the speaker, stopping short in his harangue, and looking about with an injured and insulted air, "I donno what I've ever (hic) done to make you wish (hic) that I should ever (hic) come (hic) to such an awful end."

HER ACCEPTANCE.—"Yes," said she, "I will accept your proposal this time, and we will be married before summer."

"Oh, delight!" exclaimed he. "Your sudden change bewilders me."

"I know it must," continued the sweet thing, "but the fact is, I have just learned that I didn't pass my last examination, and, rather than go back to the seminary and stand the disgrace of being put down, I'll—I'll even marry you."

A Radical Cure for Epileptic Fits.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease which I warrant to cure the worst cases. So strong is my faith in its virtues that I will send free a sample bottle and valuable treatise to any sufferer who will give me his P. O. and Express address. Resp'y,
H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., New York.

To clean alabaster ornaments dissolve borax in boiling water and apply with a soft cloth or brush; rinse carefully and dry in the sun.

Catarrh Cured.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, 88 Warren St., N. Y., will receive the recipe free of charge.

When the spring rains come do not allow any of the water to flow into the well. Grade up around the well so as to turn the surplus water off.

Rupture cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer, 831 Arch St., Phil'a, Pa. Ease at once, no operation or delay from business, attested by thousands of cures after others fail, advice free, send for circular.

FOREIGNER—I understand that the United States has built some of the fastest cruisers ever designed.

American—Yes, sirree. They can run like a railway train.

The peculiar combination, proportion, and preparation of Hood's Sarsaparilla makes this medicine different from others and superior to them all in actual curative power. Sold by all druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

Salt is said to be an excellent fertilizer in peach orchards. A better fertilizer would be twenty parts wood ashes to one of salt, applied broadcast.

Nothing Cures Dropsy, Gravel, Bright's, Heart, Diabetes, Urinary, Liver Diseases, Nervousness, &c., like Cann's Kidney Cure. Office, 831 Arch St., Phila. $1 a bottle, 6 for $5. At Druggists. Cures the worst cases. Cure guaranteed. Try it.

All government posts on force.

A Perfect Laxative

should be mild, prompt, and pleasant, with no griping or purgative effects. It should also incite the liver to action, aid digestion, and relieve the kidneys. Like nothing else, Paine's Celery Compound is a perfect laxative, and cures constipation where all other remedies fail.

"As a gentle laxative," Paine's Celery Compound is surely without a peer. I think I ought to know, since I have tried remedy after remedy for about five or six years and have found nothing that equals it in my case of costiveness."
J. B. JENKINS, Teacher, Cloyd's Creek, Tenn.

"Paine's Celery Compound is prompt and pleasant. As a laxative it leaves little to be desired. I have great confidence in its merits."
ALBERT LEONARD, *Associate Editor, Journal of Pedagogy*, Athens, Ohio.

"For two or three years I suffered intensely every night with severe pains in my bowels, which were habitually constipated. My bowels are now regular, and I have had no return of those pains since using one bottle of

Paine's Celery Compound

F. G. STICKNEY, Druggist, Havana, Ala.

Moral: Use Paine's Celery Compound and stop ruining the intestinal tract with harsh purgative pills. $1.00. Six for $5.00. Druggists.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

DIAMOND DYES Are the simplest Dyes made. A child can use them. | **BABIES** Living upon Lactated Food are Healthy, Happy and Hearty. It is unequaled.

A DELIGHTED YOUNG WOMAN.

Look at my face and my hands—not a pimple,
Such as you saw there some time ago.
See my fresh cheeks, and I'm getting a dimple,
I don't look at all like I used to, I know.

My face was all blotches—complexion like tallow;
No wonder they thought me and called me a fright;
No one need have pimples and skin gray and sallow,
If she'll take what I took, ev'ry morn, noon, and night.

I asked the delighted young woman what she referred to, and she answered, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It *is* the best beautifier in the world, because it purifies and enriches the blood, and pure rich blood gives good health, and good health—beauty.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is guaranteed to cure all Blood, Skin and Scalp Diseases, as Blotches, Eruptions, Salt-rheum, Tetter, Eczema, Erysipelas, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood, **or money paid for it will be promptly refunded.**

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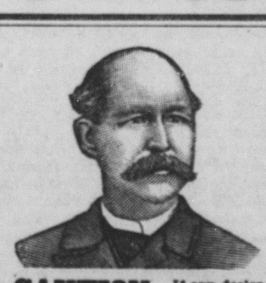
CATARRH IN THE HEAD, no matter how bad or of how long standing, is permanently cured by DR. GAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY. 50 cents, by druggists.

THE BEST PRICE COUGH MEDICINE. 25 CTS.
PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.



W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.
Best in the world. Examine his
$5.00 GENUINE HAND-SEWED SHOE.
$4.00 HAND-SEWED WELT SHOE.
$3.50 POLICE AND FARMERS' SHOE.
$2.50 EXTRA VALUE CALF SHOE.
$2.25 WORKINGMAN'S SHOE.
$2.00 and $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.
All made in Congress, Button and Lace.
W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR LADIES.
Best Material. Best Style. Best Fitting.
CAUTION If any dealer says he has the W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES without name and price, stamped on bottom, put him down as a fraud. If not sold by your dealer, write W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

A WET HEN
The man who has invested from three to five dollars in a Rubber Coat, and at his first half hour's experience in a storm finds to his sorrow that it is hardly better protection than a mosquito netting, not only feels chagrined at being so badly taken in, but also feels if he does not look exactly like

Ask for the "FISH BRAND" Slicker does not have the FISH BRAND, send for descriptive catalogue. A. J. TOWER, 20 Simmons St., Boston, Mass.
We offer the man who wants service (not style) a garment that will keep him dry in the hardest storm. It is called TOWER'S FISH BRAND "SLICKER," a name familiar to every Cow-boy all over the land. With them the only perfect Wind and Waterproof Coat is "Tower's Fish Brand Slicker," and take no other. If your storekeeper does not keep them, write us.

CHOICE TEXAS LANDS
Rare Chance for Settlers.
The Railroad System of Texas having developed so as to bring within easy access of good interior and seaboard markets the lands granted to the
HOUSTON & TEXAS CENT'L RY. CO.
It has been determined to offer to settlers the
Renowned Agricult'l Lands
Located along the line of the Fort Worth & Denver City R. R., beginning with Wilbarger County, comprising
200,000 ACRES
In farms of 160 acres and upward. These lands were located by the Company among the earliest, with especial care as to soil, timber and water. They are adapted to the growth of cotton, corn, oats, wheat, barley, rye, vegetables, orchards and gardens and the various domestic grasses.
Situated in the elevated and healthy region known as the Southern Panhandle of Texas, they possess a *genial climate*, favorable to man and beast, where outdoor work can be carried on the year round, and are in marked contrast with regions of early and late frosts or of destructive "blizzards."
Population is fast pouring in, and local government is already established, with schools, churches, &c.
TERMS OF SALE: One-fifth cash, balance in four equal yearly payments, with interest on deferred payments.
For further information as to these and lands in adjacent counties, apply to
J. B. NAPIER, Vernon, Texas,
(who is prepared to show to purchasers) or to
C. C. GIBBS, Land Ag't, Houston, Tex.

KID GLOVES FREE!
10,000 PAIRS GIVEN AWAY!

Every lady has heard of, even though she may never have worn the famous "Foster" Kid Glove. The "Foster" is one of the best brands of kid gloves manufactured, and the grade we offer retails everywhere at from $1.25 to $1.50 per pair, and in some places at even higher prices. A good black kid glove is always stylish, and is a necessity to every lady, young or old, and every one who answers this advertisement may secure a pair Free.
"The Ladies' Bazar" is a mammoth eight page paper, with a national reputation as one of the best family papers published. Every number is full of good things to interest and amuse the home circle. Our premium offers lead all in value; we want 100,000 subscribers, and take this way to get them. This advertisement will appear but once, and those who want to secure a pair of these gloves without cost must act quickly. State size of gloves wanted. To every person who will answer this advertisement, and send 25 cents, postal note or stamps, to help pay postage, etc., we will send "The Ladies' Bazar" one year free. This astounding offer is made to place our paper in 10,000 homes, and unless you act at once, this chance will be gone forever. Address
Pub'r, THE LADIES' BAZAR, Lynn, Mass.
NUMBER 10 DAGYR BUILDING.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous rms. $2 per year.

Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, MAR. 28, 1889.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Record of the Week—Several Important Measures Passed.

HARRISBURG, March 20.—In the state senate Mr. Hines moved to discharge the judiciary committee from the further consideration of the bill to regulate the liability of employers in the anthracite mines, and to place the bill on the calendar. After a lively discussion the motion was tabled. The constitutional amendment resolution, classifying cities, was passed finally; also, the bill giving the state board of agriculture power to stamp out contagious cattle diseases. The special committee on the Australia ballot bill reported. The bill to allow husband and wife to testify against each other was defeated. In the house the county bridge bill passed finally; also the bill allowing foreign water transportation companies to hold real estate, the grade crossing bill, the bill compelling the governor to issue commissions to judges who have a majority on the face of the returns. Thirty-seven appropriation bills were passed to third reading. The house refused to take up the bill making an appropriation for the western penitentiary, pending the inquiry into its management.

HARRISBURG, March 21.—In the senate the adjournment question was not brought up, as expected. Negative reports were made on a number of bills, including the bill prohibiting common carriers from engaging in mining operations. Among the bills passed were the following: Allowing insurance companies to charge the par value of stock, and to permit the operation of factory mutual insurance companies. The house adopted a resolution providing for a special committee to investigate the public printing. The following bills were passed finally: Authorizing boroughs to erect wharfs, amending an act for the destruction of wolves and wildcats.

HARRISBURG, March 22.—In the senate among bills reported negatively was the one requiring mine owners to use the latest scientific apparatus to detect the presence of gas. The bill relating to the incorporation of Young Men's Christian associations was passed after some discussion. The bill in regard to the issue of stock and bonds by consolidated railroads failed to receive the necessary vote to pass and the vote was reconsidered. In the house the general revenue bill passed finally, also a number of appropriation bills.

HARRISBURG, March 23.—The senate was not in session. In the house a large number of appropriation bills were reported. Mr. Fow's libel bill, which had been reported negatively, was recommitted, and his license transfer bill was placed on the calendar. A resolution providing for the investment of surplus cash in the treasury in United States bonds was introduced by Mr. Wherry, and he followed it up by a resolution calling upon the sinking fund commissioner to make a report. He also introduced a bill reducing the annual sinking fund appropriation to $350,000.

HARRISBURG, March 26.—In the senate Mr. Penrose introduced a bill appropriating $5,000 for the proposed war library of the Loyal legion in Philadelphia. A number of bills were passed to second reading, among them the bill giving power to school boards to condemn properties desired for school purposes, when satisfactory arrangements cannot be made with the owners.

In the house, Mr. Wherry presented a resolution for the appointment of a joint special committee to investigate the transactions of the sinking fund commissioners for the past two years, and report to this or the next session of the legislature by bill or otherwise. After discussion the resolution was referred to the ways and means committee by a party vote—91 to 43. The soldiers' orphans' commission bill was passed to third reading, after having been amended so as to provide that no contracts shall be made to the soldiers' orphans' syndicate schools. The bill amending the general corporation act of April 29, 1874, and its supplements, extending its provisions to companies furnishing light, heat and power by electricity, providing for the reincorporation of such companies and for the collection of claims of gas, water, electric light, heat and power companies passed second reading; also the bill providing for licensing of transient retail merchants in cities and boroughs.

A Site for the Williamson School.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.—The board of trustees of the Williamson School of Mechanical Trades has finally fixed upon and purchased a site for that institution near Media. The site selected is composed of three tracts, the largest being the Stauffer farm, of about eighty acres, fronting on the railroad, about midway between Elwyn and Glen Riddle, on the West Chester branch of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroad. The other two tracts are the farms of Jesse and John Hibbert, the first including about sixty acres and the other about forty acres. They adjoin the Stauffer property on the rear and run back to the highest ground in Delaware county, affording a splendid view of the Delaware river and surrounding country. Mr. Williamson visited the place before his death and was pleased with it. The price paid varies from $200 to $300 an acre.

A Girl Jumps from a Train.

FREEPORT, Pa., March 25.—Mary Cattle and Miss Klingensmith, both of Natrona, accompanied by an unknown man, boarded the Blairsville accommodation. They remained on the rear platform of the last car, thinking to escape detection. The conductor saw them, opened the door and asked them to come inside the car. Miss Cattle became frightened, thinking the conductor was going to put them off and jumped from the car. The trainmen found her with her neck broken. The young man disappeared.

Reduced Wages for Iron Workers.

LANCASTER, Pa., March 25.—Notices have been posted in the rolling mills of the Columbia Rolling Mill company, the Susquehanna Iron company and the Columbia Iron company, that after April 6 $3.50 per ton will be paid for puddling iron, and other ton men in proportion. The management say that either a reduction or complete shut down is necessary. The Penn Iron company of this city has also posted the same notice of reduction.

A RUNAWAY MATCH.

Chief Justice Fuller's Daughter Elopes with a Chicago Man.

MARRIED BY A MILWAUKEE JUSTICE

Her Mother Opposed the Marriage, and the Fair Pauline Flies from a Chicago Candy Store to Pass a Honeymoon in a Milwaukee Hotel.

MILWAUKEE, March, 21.—Pauline, the fifth daughter of Chief Justice Fuller, of the United States supreme court, eloped with J. M. Aubery, of Chicago, and was married at the Kirby house in this city by a justice of the peace.

The couple arrived here at 6:30 in the evening. About 9 o'clock the young man informed the clerk of the hotel that he desired the services of a justice, and Justice Gregory was sent for and arrived within fifteen minutes.

The ceremony was a brief one, and the justice, who is a very prosaic old gentleman, put on no extra frills. He did not know that the bride was the daughter of the chief justice of the United States, and neither did any of those who were present outside of the contracting parties. When the ceremony was concluded, the old justice called for witnesses, and two young men were captured in the billiard room and ran to affix their signatures to the necessary document. The knot was legally and firmly spliced.

Mrs. Aubery, nee Pauline Fuller, is 17 years of age, highly educated and a remarkably handsome woman. J. Matt Aubery, Jr., is 23 years of age. He is the son of the general western agent of the Merchants' Dispatch Fast Freight line, J. M. Aubery, Sr., has been a resident of Chicago since 1876, when he left Milwaukee. He is well known there, and Congressman Isaac Van Schaick is one of his most intimate friends. Young Aubery is employed in his father's office in Chicago. He is a handsome young fellow.

As near as can be learned the acquaintance of the bride and groom began about three years ago. Justice Fuller, who was then plain Lawyer Fuller, lived with his eight daughters on Lake avenue, only a short distance from the home of young Aubery. The young people first met at a party given in the neighborhood. An attachment sprung up between them and when it became apparent it was opposed by the Fullers. Miss Pauline declared, however, that she would marry whom she pleased and her father recognized her right to do as she pleased. Mrs. Fuller continued to oppose the match.

Miss Fuller was in Chicago visiting friends, when the arrangements for the elopement were quietly made. The parties met at a candy store and from there went to the depot and took the 3:30 train for Milwaukee.

While awaiting parental forgiveness Mr. and Mrs. Aubery propose to remain in Milwaukee, where they have quarters at the Plankinton.

MRS. FULLER'S STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Mrs. Fuller made a brief statement last evening. She said that she was at a loss to understand her daughter's conduct. There was no necessity for an elopement. If she had said she wanted to marry there would have been no opposition. She and her husband would be welcome at her father's home.

"Bless You, My Children."

MILWAUKEE, March 22.—J. Matt Aubery, Jr., of Chicago, and his bride, the daughter of Chief Justice Fuller, are still in the city, and will remain for a few days longer, when they will go to Chicago and then probably to Washington. They received the blessing of Chief Justice Fuller by telegraph, and besides assuring them of forgiveness the message contained an invitation to the young couple to visit the bride's family.

Bismarck on Samoa.

BERLIN, March 23.—The government has issued a white book on Somoan affairs. On March 9 Prince Bismarck wrote to Herr Steuble, the successor of Consul Knappe at Apia, describing Knappe's conduct as contrary to the policy of the emperor, with which he (Knappe) was well acquainted. Prince Bismarck reiterates his view that to seek to change the situation in Samoa without the consent of England and America would not be in accord with the treaty arrangements existing. Knappe's proposal to annex Samoa the chancellor regards as incomprehensible because he ought to have known that annexation was in opposition to the emperor's policy. Prince Bismarck said that Consul Knappe had no authority to declare war, or even martial law, and in either case there could be no question of enforcing the latter against foreigners. Knappe's official conduct generally had lacked the calmness and coolness which was indispensable for the correct treatment of international questions.

Hoosier Miners May Strike.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 26.—On the first day of May the existing scale for coal mining in the Brazil district will expire. It is now 75 cents for bituminous and 90 cents for block. Day laborers are paid at the rate of two and one half tons for a day's work. The operators bolted the convention at Columbus because their demand for a 12 per cent. reduction was not granted. They claim [illegible] get coal mined at a reduction. [illegible] nd they are thoroughly org[illegible] a unit. The miners held a [illegible] Saturday night at Brazil. Work has been very slack in the mines for several months and the miners have suffered. A committee was appointed to meet the operators in the interest of the scale. The operators propose a reduction of 20 cents. The miners did not express themselves on this point, but a strike may result, though it is believed it will be fruitless. A few days since 150 miners employed in a mine near Knightsville accepted a reduction of 10 per cent.

No Cider for Iowa.

DUBUQUE, Ia., March 20.—In his charge to the grand jury, Judge Ney, of the district court, said it was the duty of the jury to indict any and all persons found making cider or otherwise violating the Iowa prohibitory law and to present any county officer or justice of the peace who may have violated the law.

Useful Paregoric.

NEW YORK, March 22.—In an abandoned valise found by a brakeman in the train which arrived here at 2:15 from New Haven was a baby about a month old, plainly clad, and which had been kept quiet by a dose of paregoric. The child is now at police headquarters.

BETHANY SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Six Thousand People Struggling for Admission at John Wanamaker's Church.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.—When Postmaster General John Wanaakmer arrived at Bethany Presbyterian church, Twenty-second and Bainbridge streets, where he is superintendent of the Sunday school, shortly before 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon he found fully 6,000 persons gathered around the various entrances waiting for the doors to open. In some way a rumor had been in circulation for several days before that President Harrison intended to visit the Sunday school with Mr. Wanamaker. The rumor was entirely unfounded, and notwithstanding a printed denial the sidewalks in front of the church were crowded with men, women and boys, all anxious to see the president.

Mr. Wanamaker was much annoyed at the great crowds, and after he entered the Sunday school he told one of the teachers that he would much rather have only two or three hundred earnest listeners than a great crowd of curiosity seekers.

When the doors were finally opened the large Sunday school room was crowded in a few minutes, and it was necessary to close the doors, while several thousand persons were still on the outside. The secretary reported that there were 3,543 persons in the room. This is the largest number on record on the secretary's book for years. Fully 2,000 others who were unable to gain admission went into the church, where Superintendent Wanamaker always teaches his adult Bible class, and waited for the postmaster general to appear.

Doctors Sued for $10,000 Damages.

CARLISLE, Pa., March 25.—Samuel Hepburn, Jr., and Stuart & Stuart, attorneys for John S. Thumma, administrator of Miss Alice Thumma, have brought suit for $10,000 damages against J. G. Fickle and Dr. J. H. Deardorf, of Carlisle; Dr. Jacob B. Spangler, of Mechanicsburg; Dr. W. R. Peters, of Churchtown, and Dr. William B. Van Lennep, Dr. John Murcur, and Dr. J. A. McDonald, of Philadelphia, for causing the death of Miss Alice Thumma. About one month ago these physicians performed the operation of "laparotomy" upon the young girl, and in a day or so afterward she died. The family was not satisfied, and desired that an examination of the body be made. A post mortem was made by several physicians of this city, who reported that in their judgment Miss Thumma's malady did not justify the performing of any such operation. Ex-Congressman Beltzhoover has been employed by the physicians. The trial will probably take place in May.

Hegira of "Hungarian Dudes."

EASTON, Pa., March 21.—Since Saturday last from two to three carloads of Hungarians have passed through here every day, bound for New York, whence they sail for their native land. Some of them come from Allentown, and others from the coal regions. The majority of them are neatly dressed and clean. All tell different stories. Some of them say they were compelled to work too hard here, and are going to their old homes to engage at farming. Others claimed they had made fortunes and were returning to live retired. In a carload that passed here last evening were two Huns who held conversations in English and wore stand-up collars and diagonal dress suits made to order. They called themselves Hungarian-American dudes.

Rafting on the Susquehanna.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., March 20.—The warm weather of the past week has caused the snow to melt rapidly in the mountains north and west of here and the West Branch river at this point is now eight feet above low water mark in consequence. This is an elegant stage for rafting, but owing to the ice gorges up river the lumbermen have been delayed putting in their timber. A number of rafts that were harbored in Bald Eagle creek during the winter have been started for market. The first raft of the season passed this city a few days ago and attracted considerable attention. It was consigned to Himmelreich & Co., at Lewisburg.

Ladies in a License Court.

WEST CHESTER, Pa., March 19.—The license court here, presided over by Judge Waddell, presented an unusual sight yesterday. It was almost filled with ladies representing the different local Women's Christian Temperance unions in Chester county, who are delegates regularly appointed to see that the judge does his duty in granting and refusing licenses. There were sixty-seven applications for license made. Fourteen of them are contested, and in these cases there are long lists of names asking the court to refuse licenses. Two licenses only have been granted, to hotels at Phœnixville and Unionville.

Barn Burners Arrested.

BALTIMORE, March 21.—The Sun's special from York, Pa., says: Five persons were arrested charged with burning barns in the southern part of this county during the past few months. Their names are Mrs. Elizabeth Weaver, aged 27 years; Mrs. Amelia Miller, aged 37; Miss Cora Reible, aged 15; Howard and James Stump, sons of Wesley A. Stump, aged 10 and 8 years. All the accused except the boys were brought to York and lodged in jail. The mother of the boys was seized with spasms when the constables were about to take them from her, and they were left with her, the father promising to bring them to York.

Charged with Slighting the Flag.

TOWER CITY, Pa., March 20.—Dr. R. B. Wilson, a member of the school board of this place, having failed to be present when a public presentation of flags was made to the schools of the district by Camps 52 and 142, Patriotic Order Sons of America, he has been requested to resign. He is charged with having absented himself willfully, and it is intended that this alleged disrespeat of the flag shall not go unnoticed.

Legislators Visit Gettysburg.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., March 23.—State Senators Delamater, Macfarlane, Brown, Watres and Martin, Representatives Clay, Flickinger, Whiting, Senate Librarian Delany and Chairman Biddle, of the board of public charities, most of them accompanied by their wives, made a tour of the battlefield here.

John Scott Dead.

PITTSBURG, March 25.—John Scott, president and receiver of the Allegheny Valley railroad, died of pneumonia at his residence on Forbes street, this city.

Baronovski Respited.

HARRISBURG, March 21.—Governor Beaver has granted a respite to Peter Baronovski, the Schuylkill county murderer, from March 26 to May 1.

JUSTICE MATTHEWS DEAD.

The Associate Justice of the Supreme Court Expires After a Long Illness.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The announcement of the unexpected death of Judge Stanley Matthews, who has been lingering with a dangerous disease nearly a year, has produced a profound sensation in all circles of public life.

The chamber in which Justice Matthews breathed his last, and which has been his world since last September, is on the east side of the second story of the elegant mansion occupied by him for several years on the corner of Connecticut avenue and N street. The tightly drawn blinds along the entire avenue front afforded the first indication to neighbors and passers by that all was not as usual within. The reports of Justice Matthews' condition during the past week had been of such a cheering nature that apprehension was in a great measure subdued, and the news of his death came with a shock, even to many who had been prepared for the announcement at any time during the winter.

The engagement of Miss Matthews and Mr. Justice Gray was announced this week and the marriage was expected to occur in June.

The immediate cause of death was exhaustion of the heart and congestion of the kidneys.

JUSTICE MATTHEWS' FUNERAL.

Many Distinguished Persons Attend the Obsequies of the Deceased Jurist.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Funeral services over the remains of the late Associate Justice Stanley Matthews were held at the family residence, corner of Connecticut avenue and N street. The remains lay in the music room adjoining the reception room on the south and the apartment was almost filled with flowers. The casket was cloth covered, with silver rails and handles and on the cover was a silver plate, bearing the inscription:—

"Stanley Matthews, born July 12, 1824. Died March 22, 1889."

There were in attendance a large number of prominent persons in all ranks of official life, besides many family friends in the private walks of life. Among the earliest arrivals were the members of the supreme court, who had seats in the room where the bier stood. In this room were also the president and vice president, members of the cabinet, and the family. The presidential party gathered at the White House at 12:30, and arrived at the residence just at the hour fixed for the beginning of the services—1 o'clock. They came in in the the following order:

President Harrison and Mrs. Blaine, Secretary Blaine and Mrs. McKee, Postmaster General Wanamaker and Mrs. Russell B. Harrison, Secretaries Windom, Proctor, Rusk and Noble, Attorney General Miller, Private Secretary Halford and Russell B. Harrison.

Gen. Schofield represented the army and Admiral Porter the navy.

Vice President Morton arrived a few minutes before the president and his party.

The remains were taken to the Baltimore and Ohio station and thence to Cincinnati.

PRONOUNCED FOR PROHIBITION

The Central Pennsylvania Conference Decides to Enter the Campaign.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., March 26.—In the session of the Methodist Episcopal conference Carlisle was selected as the place of next meeting.

The committee on constitutional prohibition and observances of the Sabbath, put forth a powerful paper, which was adopted unanimously. The salient features of the report were that the abettors and defenders of the liquor traffic are the implacable enemies of the Sabbath; the desecration of which and drunkenness constituting two great evils; the destruction of the former would undoubtedly aid in doing away with the latter. Those politicians and editors who eulogize high license for the purpose of defeating prohibition are much to be deplored and must be arraigned at the bar of public opinion. The duty of a Christian is to vote for candidates pledged to favor the enactment and enforcement of the prohibitory law. Christian ministers and laymen should demand the appropriation of all the time, money and energy possible from now until June 18. Knowing of no state paper pronouncedly in favor of the amendment, it will be requested of the amendment state committee to secure the services of a metropolitan paper to work in the interests of prohibition. All persons desiring prohibition will pledge themselves to such paper's support and circulation. All congregations, as far as possible, shall release their pastors after May 1 to work for the furtherance of the interest of the amendment.

Following is a part of the statistical report. Full members: Altoona district 9,744, Danville 8,492, Harrisburg 9,227, Juniata 7,902, Williamsport 8,164, total, 43,979.

Probationers: Altoona district 1,425, Danville 1,403, Harrisburg 1,241, Juniata 1,299, Williamsport 1,869, total 6,737. Local preachers 137, deaths 598, churches 501, value $1,967,025, parsonages 139, value $322,100.

OPENING CANAL NAVIGATION.

The Coal Canals Open Early This Year and Expect a Prosperous Season.

EASTON, Pa., March 26.—Navigation has opened on the Lehigh, Delaware and Morris canals. The loading of boats was also commenced at the Lehigh Valley docks in Phillipsburg, and before night thirty boats will be ready for travel towards New York. The outlook for profitable boating on the canals for this year is much brighter than it was the early part of last season.

SCRANTON, Pa., March 26.—The Delaware and Hudson canal, which runs from Honesdale to Roundout, N. Y., has been filled with water and navigation has commenced, being the earliest period in its history of more than fifty years, excepting in the spring of 1869, when it was opened about the middle of March. Last year the first boat at the Honesdale coal chutes was loaded on the 11th of April. There is now piled on the wharves at that place a mountain of coal, which on Friday last contained 443,676 tons, against 201,705 tons on the same date last year. The coal will be removed to tide by boat, along with the thousands of tons which will be banked during the summer, and of itself insures a most prosperous season for the boatmen.

The Pope's Fainting Fits.

ROME, March 26.—The fainting fits to which the pope has for some time past been subject have gradually increased in violence and frequency of late, causing much alarm among the Vatican [illegible]

N. H. Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Elixir

is a positive cure for Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping-Cough, Catarrh, Hoarseness, Influenza, Spitting Blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Lung Fever, Pleurisy, and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs. As an Expectorant it has no equal. Consumption has been cured times without number by its timely use. It heals the ulcerated surfaces, and cures when all other remedies fail. Fifty-six years of constant use has proven its virtues. Every family should keep it in the house. Sold everywhere. Henry, Johnson & Lord, Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.

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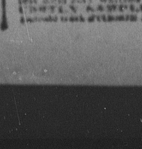

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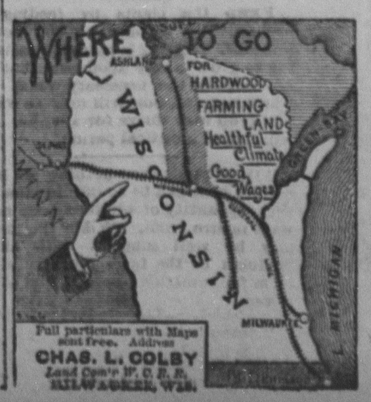

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$93 Sewing-Machine FREE
To at once establish trade in all parts, by placing our machines and goods where the people can see them, we will send free to one person in each locality, the very best sewing-machine made in the world, with all the attachments. We will also send free a complete line of our costly and valuable art samples. In return we ask that you show what we send, to those who may call at your home, and after 3 months all shall become your own property. This grand machine is made after the Singer patents, which have run out; before patents run out it sold for $93, with the attachments, and now sells for $50. Best, strongest, most useful machine in the world. All is free. No capital required. Plain, brief instructions given. Those who write to us at once can secure free the best sewing-machine in the world, and the finest line of works of high art ever shown together in America. TRUE & CO., Box 740, Augusta, Maine.

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12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
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DR. CULVERWELL'S CELEBRATED ESSAY
on the radical cure of Spermatorrhœa or incapacity induced by excess or early indiscretion.

The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' practice that the alarming consequences of early error may be radically cured pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

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He keeps in stock a full line of Coffins, Caskets, Shrouds, Burial Robes, etc., etc.

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Funerals attended with a very fine Hearse.

19jan1y

AT WASHINGTON.

Quay and Wanamaker May Quarrel Over a Postoffice.

LIST OF THE WEEK'S NOMINATIONS

Important Diplomatic and Territorial Posts Are Being Promptly Filled by Friends of the Administration — The Senate Confirms All Nominations.

WASHINGTON, March 26. — Senator Quay says that he had presented the name of Mr. Leeds for postmaster at Philadelphia and had recommended his appointment. Mr. Leeds himself is in town. The senator does not believe that Mr. Wanamaker has offered the office to Mr. Field and admits that if he has, it was without consultation with him (Quay). The affair is creating a good deal of discussion in Washington and politicians are wondering what is to be the outcome. They fear that it looks like a serious quarrel between the two men. The evidence seems to be strong that Wanamaker really offered the postmastership to Field and that Field has accepted.

Quay's friends have thrown out the intimation that Wanamaker had promised to consider Quay's preferences in the Philadelphia and Pittsburg offices; but the affair is taken as indicating that Wanamaker does not understand that any such agreement has been made.

A vigorous protest has been forwarded from Mayor Fitler, who says he is decidedly opposed to the appointment of Mr. John Field and wants a straightout Republican. The indications are that Mr. Wanamaker will arouse some bitter enmities among the Republican leaders of Philadelphia by insisting on Mr. Field's appointment, and will likewise incur the displeasure of Senator Quay.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The president sent the following nominations to the senate:

James Tanner, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to be commissioner of pensions.

James M. Shackelford, of Indiana, to be judge of the United States court for the Indian territory.

Zachariah L. Walrond, of Kansas, to be attorney of the United States court for the Indian territory.

Thomas B. Needles, of Illinois, to be marshal of the United States court for the Indian territory.

Walter P. Corbett, of Georgia, to be marshal of the United States for the southern district of Georgia.

Edwin Willits, of Michigan, to be assistant secretary of agriculture.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The president sent the following nominations to the senate:

Miles C. Moore, of Walla Walla, Wash., to be governor of Washington territory. Oliver C. White, of Dayton, Wash., to be secretary of Washington territory. Henry J. Blane, of Montana territory, to be chief justice of Montana. John D. Fleming, of Colorado, to be United States attorney for the district of Colorado.

Also a long list of postmasters for minor towns.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The president sent the following nominations to the senate to-day:

Frederick D. Grant, of New York, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Austria-Hungary.

John C. New, of Indiana, to be consul general of the United States at London.

Also a marshal for the western district of Texas and a long list of promotions in the army and engineer corps.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The following nominations were sent to the senate by the president:

Whitelaw Reid, of New York, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to France.

Andrew C. Bradley, of the District of Columbia, to be associate justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia.

John R. McFie, of New Mexico, to be associate justice of the supreme court of the territory of New Mexico.

Frank R. Aikens, of Dakota, to be associate justice of the supreme court of the territory of Dakota.

Julius Goldschmidt, of Wisconsin, to be consul general of the United States at Vienna.

Also a long list of postmasters for unimportant offices.

The nomination of Eugene Schuyler, of New York, to be assistant secretary of state, was withdrawn, he having declined the appointment.

A Sensational Rumor Denied.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 26.—A member of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's family denies authoritatively the rumors that Mrs. Stowe is rapidly failing in health. She is reported as being as well as at any time in the past twelve months.

NEWS BREVITIES.

At Greenwood, W. Va., Edward Brennan, a 13-year-old boy, committed suicide by shooting.

The police of Newark are deluged with reports from farmers throughout the state who find resemblances to Salzman, who assaulted Mrs. Mutter last week, in every passing tramp. No definite clue has yet been obtained.

The bill making it unlawful for employers to pledge their employes to withdraw from labor organizations occasioned exciting debate at Trenton.

There will be no more boodle trials in New York at present.

The Republicans of Rhode Island nominated Herbert W. Ladd for governor.

The Nebraska legislature has passed a law taxing sleeping and dining cars running through that state.

Latest news from Samoa received at the navy department confirms the safety of the Nipsic.

Senator Chace, of Rhode Island has resigned.

Near Peru, Ind., Auron York, who was blasting stumps, put some dynamite cartridges in the oven to dry and prudently went out in the kitchen. His house is now a wreck and he is a wid ower.

Samuel Reed, of Birmingham, Ala., is the latest green goods victim. Jersey City sharpers got his money.

Mr. Gladstone has gone to Scotland.

Mr. Cleveland was warmly received by the Cubans.

Barnum's polar bear killed four seals.

Whitelaw Reid was confirmed as minister to France by the senate by a vote of 35 to 18, the total vote, 53, being precisely a quorum. One less would have been a failure to confirm.

HARRISON TO BLAINE.

An Interesting Epistle Alleged to Have Been Found in New York.

NEW YORK, March 25.—Much comment has been caused among politicians here by the publication in The New York Herald of a fac simile of a letter alleged to have been written by Gen. Harrison to Mr. Blaine, and carelessly left by the latter at a hotel in this city while he was on his way to Washington.

The following is a copy of President Harrison's letter:

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 1, 1889.

My Dear Mr. Blaine:

Your letter of the 21st was received some time ago, and was both in its tone and in its conclusion very gratifying to me. I am sure you have read in the newspapers accounts of my life since—a sufficient excuse for the delay in acknowledging it. * * * Yours of the 20th has now been received, and I hasten to thank you for your expressed willingness to relieve Mrs. H. and myself in any way you can. * * *

As to myself, I do not think of any matter in which I can now avail myself of your kindly proffered help. The mail I now use sparingly for several reasons, and as I will be in Washington long enough before the inauguration to enable me to talk fully with you I will not subject you to the risk of a journey here unless it should be absolutely necessary. If anything should require it, however, I will not hesitate to avail myself of your very friendly offer. I thought I had nearly everything settled in my own mind that required attention before I reached Washington. If the newspaper reports today as to Mr. Allison's position are correct it may unsettle some of my plans. I said to a friend today that if all seven of the cabinet officers could have been found in Alaska it would have promoted harmony in the party in the states. Maine, I believe is the only state that has no protest to offer. My health is good. I get out twice a day for a walk—a hurried run to be sure—but it gives me air and exercise. You must not forget, yourself, that you will need all your strength. With kind regards to Mrs. Blaine, very sincerely yours, BENJAMIN HARRISON.

TO JOIN TAMMANY HALL.

Ex-President Cleveland Has Been Elected a Member of Tammany and Will be Initiated with Mr. Vilas.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Ex-President Grover Cleveland has not divorced himself from politics. It was confidently expected on his retirement from the White House that he would devote himself entirely to the practice of his profession, and it was even asserted that rather than be mixed up with the Democratic factions in this city he contemplated securing a residence in Westchester county.

That neither this expectation or assertion had a foundation in fact is made manifest when it is known that Grover Cleveland has been elected a member of the Tammany society and will "ride the goat" at the Fourteenth street wigwam on the first meeting in April, immediately after his return from his Cuban jaunt.

Mr. Cleveland will be supported on the occasion of his initation by his ex-secretary of state, Thomas F. Bayard and ex-Secretary of Navy Whitney, both old members of the Columbian order, and at the same meeting his ex-secretary of the interior, William F. Vilas, will be made a Tammany brave.

THE NEW PENSION POLICY.

Corporal Tanner Gives His Opinion of How the Laws Should be Administered.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Corporal Tanner, the newly appointed commissioner of pensions, when asked what policy he would pursue in dealing with the affairs of the bureau, said:

"I can best answer that by quoting one of Gen. Harrison's remarks, made during the last campaign. He said: 'Gentlemen, it is no time to use the apothecary's scales when you come to weigh the services of the men who saved the nation. It seems to me that that is a pretty good motto for all the people of the United States to adopt. If I were asked to define my ideas on this pension question in a sentence I should unhesitatingly reply: A pension for every surviving soldier who needs one, and no soldier's widow, father or mother should be in want.'

"I am going to take hold of this mighty machine, and I am not fool enough to think I have nothing to learn of its workings."

"Are you in favor of an increase in the soldier's pension?"

"I tell you frankly, I am opposed to these $2 and $3 a month pensions. If you are going to give a man anything, give him enough that he may realize that he is entitled to something. If there is an old soldier who has got a claim that you are satisfied is a good one, and he has not quite proved it, my policy is to assist him to secure that proof. You may say that I am opposed to knocking out soldiers' claims because of a technical shortcoming."

Mrs. Langtry in Fairmount Park.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.—Mrs. Langtry is to live in Fairmount park during her Philadelphia engagement of a week. Her palace car La Lee is stationed upon an old siding at Elm avenue, near the old Centennial station. There is a magnificent view from the spot, and the Lily will have a splendid opportunity for the pedestrianism which forms her favorite exercise. The actress walked Sunday from Bryn Mawr to the residence of George W. Childs, where she was entertained until evening. Her health is wonderfully improved.

Jersey Hotel Men Glad.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., March 21.—There is rejoicing among the hotel men and liquor dealers over the repeal of the local option bill, and they feel very much easier. The prospect has been rather discouraging for them lately, and there has been a persistent decline in the value of all hotel and saloon property throughout the county. Many hotels were offered for sale, but there were no buyers. Now, however, the prospect is very much brighter, and prices have an upward tendency.

For Swindling John Wanamaker.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.—J. F. Coughlin, alias Allen, alias Curtis, and alias several other names and his pretty young reputed wife, Sadie, were given a final hearing before Magistrate Pole, charged with obtaining clothing valued at $85 from John Wanamaker under false pretences. Allen was sent to Moyamensing prison in a van and Sadie was taken in a carriage. She became hysterical before leaving the cell room.

Captured a Freight Train.

PITTSBURG, March 25.—A large number of tramps boarded a freight train on the Pittsburg and Lake Erie railroad near Allequippa, and for five hours held the train, refusing to allow the crew to move the train unless permitted to ride on it. A telegram was sent to Pittsburg for assistance, and a special train with officers was sent to the rescue. Twelve tramps were arrested and sent to the workhouse.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

Of Potter Township for the year ending March 11, 1889.

1888. SAMUEL BRUSS, SUPERVISOR. DR.

March 11. To am't of Duplicate		$862 17— $862 17

1888. CONTRA. CR.

Mar. 12. By balance	$ 90 33	
1889, Mar. 11. By am't of labor	633 23	
" " Services 81 9-20 days	81 45	
By cash paid for plank, writing Duplicate, etc	7 29	
By exonerations	1 09	
By cash to Auditors	48 78—	$862 17

1889 JAMES A. SWEETWOOD, SUPERVISOR. DR

Mar. 11. To am't received from George Grossman	$ 4 52	
To am't of Duplicate	1063 99	
To am't received from County Treasurer	23 89	
Balance	125 42—	$1218 82

CONTRA. CR.

By balance	$183 94	
By water troughs	9 00	
By am't of labor	848 17	
By services 134 days	134 00	
By Colyer suit	27 00	
By Treaster suit	8 79	
By making Duplicate	2 00	
By Duplicate book	75	
By making account	1 00	
By car fare to Bellefonte	1 15	
By exonerations	3 02—	$1218 82

1888. PETER HOFFER, OVERSEER POOR. DR.

April 28. To cash from J. M Gilliland	$ 50 00	
Oct. 2. " " J. A. Keller	300 00	
Dec. 10. " " "	100 00	
1889 Jan 16. " " W. W. Spangler	26 90	
Feb. 15. " " " J. A. Keller	300 00	
Mar. 11. To am't Geo. Jordon estate	39 13	
" To am't D. Fauber estate	69 40	
" " J. C. Boal on sale of pigs	25	
" To cash from Auditors	254 67—	$1140 35

1888. CONTRA. CR.

Mar. 12 By balance	$ 37 75	
1889, Mar. 11. By am't of attorney fees to Beaver, Gephart & Dale	116 43	
By attorney fees to Spangler & Hewes	40 00	
By relief paid for Nora Gingerich	5 00	
" " Geo Sheppard	86 49	
" " David Miller	143 05	
" " Mrs. Tresher	29 25	
" " Mrs. Meiss	121 24	
" " Alice Hoover	25 71	
" " Wm. Johnson	45 80	
" " Fred Ehrhart	110 00	
" " Daniel Fauber	190 42	
" " John Neff	144 71	
Services	45 00—	$1140 35

1888. JACOB MEISS, OVERSEER POOR. DR.

March 12. To balance	31 00	
March 17. To cash from J. M. Gilliland	100 00	
May 8. To cash from Auditors	25 00	
June 18. " " W. W. Spangler	28 75	
Dec. 18. To cash from J. A. Keller	400 00	
1889 Jan 28 " " "	50 93	
March 6. " " "	250 00	
March 11. " " "	19 07	
" To balance due from McMinn's sale	6 75	
March 16. To cash from W. W. Spangler, Poor Fund	66 87	
To balance	66—	$959 03

1889, March 11. CONTRA. CR.

To relief paid for Harry Jamison	47 25	
" " Eliza Jordon	196 57	
" " Lawrence Stiffler	100 00	
" " John Nevel	93 24	
" " Perry Decker	130 55	
" " James Moore	116 24	
" " Eliza Penington	44 18	
" " Simon Long	90 84	
" " John Johnson	2 25	
To Dr. John F. Alexander medical services	85 00	
To writing Duplicate	4 00	
To services	48 00—	$959 03

1888. JOSEPH M. GILLILAND, COLLECTOR. DR.

June 16. To am't of Poor Tax duplicate	$1567 78	
To additional 5 per cent	8 76	
To am't of Duplicate of School Tax	3106 60	
To 5 per cent. on $351.25	17 56—	$4700 90

CONTRA. CR.

1888, June 16. POOR TAX.

By am't of abatement 5 per cent. on $737.46	$ 39 87	
By 2 per cent. on $737.62	15 15	
By 5 per cent. on $560.93	29 55	
By exonerations	4 02	
By am't vouchers	1450 00	
By commission, 5 per cent	9 20	
By cash to Auditors	28 75	

1888, June 16 SCHOOL TAX.

By am't of abatement 5 per cent. on $1481.31	74 21	
By 2 per cent. on $1410.10	28 20	
" 5 " " $1447.13	62 36	
" " " $368.74	18 44	
By receipts	2780 00	
By exonerations	24 18	
1889, Feb. 3. Receipt of Wm. C. Farner, Treasurer of School Board	136 97—	$4700 90

W. W. SPANGLER, TREASURER AUDIT. DR

1888, March 14. To balance	$ 56 98	
June 4. To cash from School Board	39 24	
June 16. To cash from J. M. Gilliland, Poor Tax	28 75	
1889, March 11. To cash from J. A. Keller, School Fund	300 00	
To cash from J. A. Keller, Poor Fund	21 54	
To check from Samuel Bruss	48 78—	$495 29

1888, June 4. CONTRA. CR.

By cash paid Jacob Meiss	$ 25 00	
" " Clem F. Deininger, printing	1 50	
June 16. By cash paid J. J. Arney, School act	1 00	
" " J. J. Arney, Tax act	1 50	
" " W. A. Kerr, School act	1 00	
" " W. A. Kerr, Tax act	1 50	
" " W. W. Spangler School act	1 00	
" " W. W. Spangler, Tax act	1 50	
" " J. A. Keller, clerk	1 00	
" " " "	1 50	
" " stationary	15	
" " for room	1 00	
June 18. " " Jacob Meise	28 75	
Sept. 8. " " Wm. C. Farner	30 00	
1888, Jan 16. " " Peter Hoffer	26 90	
March 11. By cash paid " " School Fund	254 67	
" " " printing election tickets for S. P	1 50	
" " " printing election tickets for N. P	1 50	
" " " printing Republican tickets	75	
" " " advertising Audit acct	1 50	
" " " room rent	1 00	
" " " W. W. Spangler for Audit acct	1 50	
" " " J. J. Arney for Audit acct	1 50	
" " " W. A. Kerr for Audit acct	1 50	
" " " R. D. Foreman, clerk	1 50	
" " " R. D. Foreman, making acct	1 50	
March 16. By cash paid Jacob Meiss, Poor Fund	66 87	
Balance	36 70—	$495 29

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Potter Township, having examined the above accounts, certify to the correctness of the same.

W. W. SPANGLER,
J. J. ARNEY,
W. A. KERR,
Auditors.

R. D. Foreman, Clerk.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—(Philadelphia and Erie Division)—on and after Nov. 25, 1888

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	11 25	p m
"	Harrisburg	3 30	a m
"	Montandon	5 56	a m
"	Williamsport	7 10	a m
"	Jersey Shore	7 35	a m
"	Lock Haven	7 58	a m
"	Renovo	8 55	a m
" arr at	Erie	4 05	p m

Sunday train—Erie mail west runs also on Sunday.

NEWS EXPRESS leaves	Philadelphia	4 30	a m
"	Harrisburg	8 10	a m
"	Montandon	10 12	a m
"	Williamsport	11 10	a m
" arr at	Lock Haven	12 10	p m
NIAGARA EXP. leaves	Philadelphia	7 40	a m
"	Harrisburg	11 25	a m
"	Montandon	1 14	a m
" arr at	Williamsport	2 15	p m
"	Lock Haven	3 30	p m
"	Renovo	4 30	p m
"	Kane	8 35	p m
FAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia	11 50	p m
"	Harrisburg	3 45	p m
"	Montandon	5 54	p m
"	Williamsport	7 10	p m
"	Lock Haven	8 02	p m
" arr at	Renovo	9 00	p m
	(Sunday Train.		
SUNDAY MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	4 30	a m
"	Harrisburg	7 40	a m
"	Montandon	9 27	a m
"	Williamsport	10 40	a m
"	Lock Haven	11 24	a m
"	arrives Renovo	12 30	pm

EASTWARD.

SEA SHORE EXP. leaves	Lock Haven	7 00	a m
"	Jersey Shore	7 35	a m
"	Williamsport	8 15	a m
"	Montandon	9 17	a m
" arr at	Harrisburg	11 30	a m
"	Philadelphia	3 15	p m
DAY EXPRESS leaves	Kane	6 25	a m
"	Renovo	10 20	a m
"	Lock Haven	11 15	a m
"	Williamsport	12 20	p m
"	Montandon	1 22	p m
" arr at	Harrisburg	5 15	p m
"	Philadelphia	6 50	p m
RENOVO AC'N leaves	Renovo	4 15	p m
"	Lock Haven	5 15	p m
"	Williamsport	6 20	p m
"	Montandon	7 23	p m
" arrives at	Harrisburg	9 30	p m
"	Philadelphia	4 25	a m

Sunday Train—RENOVO Accommod'n East runs also on Sunday.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Erie	3 00	p m
"	Renovo	11 00	p m
"	Lock Haven	11 58	p m
"	Williamsport	1 25	a m
"	Montandon	2 27	a m
" arr at	Harrisburg	4 30	a m
"	Philadelphia	8 25	a m

Sunday Train—Erie Mail east runs also on Sunday.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East & Erie Mail Eastmake close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. Trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with B. P. & W. R. R. at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
BELLEFONTE, NITTANY AND LEMONT R. R
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	A M.	A M.	STATIONS.	A M	Eastward. P M.	P M
1 20	10 15	5 50	Montandon	9 10	1 10	5 45
1 40	10 25	6 15	Lewisburg	9 00	12 55	5 25
1 48		6 24	Biehl	8 51		5 26
1 55		6 30	Vicksburg	8 45		5 20
2 05		6 41	Mifflinburg	8 35		5 08
2 20		6 56	Millmont	8 22		4 53
2 30		7 05	Laurelton	8 13		4 43
3 03		7 40	Paddy Mountain	7 40		4 08
3 15		7 52	Coburn	7 27		3 55
3 25		7 58	Zerby	7 19		3 45
3 35		8 10	Rising Spring	7 10		3 35
3 45		8 18	Penn Cave	7 00		3 27
3 54		8 25	Centre Hall	6 52		3 20
3 59		8 33	Gregg	6 43		3 13
4 08		8 42	Linden Hall	6 36		3 05
4 15		8 48	Oak Hall	6 30		3 00
4 19		8 52	Lemont	6 25		2 55
4 25		8 59	Dale Summit	6 20		2 50
4 35		9 09	Pleasant Gap	6 10		2 40
4 41		9 14	Axemann	6 04		2 34
4 45		9 20	Bellefonte	6 00		2 30

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 9.55 a m, and 7.10 p m, returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.25 p m, 6.00 p m and 7 30 p m.

CHAS. E PUGH, General Manager.
J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass'ger Ag't

$85 Solid Gold Watch. Sold for $100, until lately. Best $85 watch in the world. Perfect timekeeper. Warranted. Heavy Solid Gold Hunting Cases. Both ladies' and gents' sizes, with works and cases of equal value. One Person in each locality can secure one free, together with our large and valuable line of Household Samples. These samples, as well as the watch, we send Free, and after you have kept them in your home for 3 months and shown them to those who may have called, they become your own property. Those who write at once can be sure of receiving the Watch and Samples. We pay all express, freight, etc. Address Stinson & Co., Box 315, Portland, Maine.

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...meant to supply an urgent demand from ...ers doctors, small storekeepers, postmasters, ...railroad agents, Township and County Offi... ...dders, retired business men and families, for a first-class fire-proof, burglar-proof combination lock safe adapted in capacity and price to suit their requirements. The Victor is first-class in every respect, warranted fire-proof, and constructed in the most improved manner. We now use on each and every safe our new non pickable combination lock, and inside bolt work it has all round corners, exterior beautifully finished and ornamented by hand with all burnished portions nickle plated. Interior nicely fitted up with subtreasuries, book spaces, and pigeon holes.

No. 1, Farmer's Safe,	135 lbs.	No. 4, Postal Service and Office Safe,	800 lbs
No. 2, Household Safe,	250 lbs.	No. 5, County Official's Safe,	1200 lbs.
No. 3, Dealers and Office Safe,	600 lbs.	No. 6, General Business Safe,	1800 lbs.

We also manufacture a full line of Iron Treasury Boxes, also Fire Proof Bond, Mortgages and Note Boxes, at very low prices. PRICES—We monopolize our branch of the safe business, yet we sell at prices fully 30 to 50 per cent. lower than other companies. Thousands of our safes are in use in every state and territory. We will send free to any address illustrated catalouge of safes, locks, and our full line of manufacture. Also testimonial and reference sheets. DON'T under any circumstances buy safes until you have corresponded with us. We can save you money. You will find us entirely reliable and responsible.

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STORM ON THE COAST.

DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY AND POSSIBLE LOSS OF LIFE.

BRIGANTINE BEACH SUBMERGED.—HEAVY DAMAGE TO PROPERTY AT ATLANTIC CITY.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 21.—Brigantine and Peters Beach are submerged and much anxiety is felt as to the safety of the inhabitants. The new thousand-dollar bulkhead at the former place has been broken into fragments by the waves.

THE DAMAGE TO ATLANTIC CITY.

ATLANTIC CITY, March 21.—Two of the highest tides ever known since the beach front has been built up were those of last night and to-day, and as a result the destruction of property has been unparalleled. The storm of November 25th made its worst inroads at the upper end, but the present storm struck the section lying between Michigan and Texas avenues with unparalleled fury, the waves dashing in shore much farther and with far more destructive effect than those occasioned by its predecessor.

The first effects of the present storm were felt on Tuesday evening, a driving rain and high winds being the preliminary symptoms. Wednesday morning hail and snow took the place of rain, the wind increased and the waves dashed in with threatening force. They not only covered the tracks of the previous storm, but threw volumes of foaming water around the buildings on the inner side of the boardwalk, undermining them to an alarming extent. The storm gained in strength as evening approached, and at 10,30 Wednesday night the devastating flood tide found the shaky buildings, booths and pavilions easy prey, and they went down before its irresistible onslaught like so many reeds.

To-day's tide found but little left to attack. Blocks of four to six buildings between Michigan and Texas avenues, some of them three stories, were at one stroke of the waves piled up in ruins. The remaining portion of the boardwalk was swept away and logs, lumber and debris were strewn all along the beach and carried fully half a square up the ocean avenue. Such wholesale destruction was never witnessed and losses to beach property must be something appalling, many of them losing all they possessed.

A number of the houses between Missouri and Georgia avenues were occupied by people who felt sure that they were safe, as their buildings had stood the November tide, but when Wednesday night's flood struck the frail structures they hastily left through back doors and in many cases had miraculous escapes, a notable one being that of Professor Jones, a corn doctor, who jumped out of his bed when the waves enveloped his shanty. He had just reached the door when a detached board struck him and he fell in among the ruins and seething surf. He succeeded in reaching a place of safety, but how, he cannot tell.

From Michigan to Texas avenues the ruin is complete. George Robinson's bath-houses, just below Michigan avenue, are gutted and have fallen over seaward. Ewald's photograph gallery is wrecked, the Fortescue pavilion and other buildings are torn asunder, and the boardwalk is broken into fragments. The front of the Switchback road is gone, so also is about thirty feet of the Sea View Excursion House covered walk. Leedom's pavilion, Doyle's, Guvernator's and Bowker's pavilions and bath-houses, and William A. Lee & Sons' bath-houses are wholly or partially destroyed. Below Mississippi, Pulitzer's bath-houses, Philip Fitzgerald's bath-houses and bar, and all the small bath-houses and stands are completely wrecked. The side and front of the B. J. Kelly House, at Georgia avenue, is torn out. Mrs. Prestby's house is guttted. Johnson & Wilson's baths and other buildings, below Georgia, are partially gone, and all along these four squares the ruins of houses cover the line of the boardwalk. Richard H. Lee's ocean terrace has succumbed to the waves, and the houses thereon are toppling over, the occupants having escaped in a hurry.

Above Pennsylvania avenue, Jackson, Bew, Adams and Johnson have again suffered, and Kidd's photograph gallery has been overturned on the strand. Mr. Jackson had built a new front to his bath houses, and a large section of it was badly damaged.

Opposite the Traymore the waves dashid in with great fury and made several large breaks in the boardwalk, and at Park avenue it also made serious inroads. The outbuildings of the Children's Seaside Home are in danger of collapse, several of them being undermined.

For the first time in its history South Atlantic City has been visited with a destructive flood tide. On two occasions it flooded the whole place, and the foundations of almost every house have been seriously weakened. A 19-room cottage supposed to be the property of Mrs. Mary Coyle, was completely wrecked at high tide to-day and fell over on the beach in ruins. Other houses are expected to go down to-night. The boardwalk put up last season is a total wreck, and the famous White Elephant is toppling over and cannot possibly remain intact through the night. Six feet deep of solid embankment, for a distance of 30 feet, was washed away. The few people who had the courage to remain in the dreary, stormbeaten place, are in the greatest dread as to what the night will bring forth, for, although the high winds have moderated, the sea is still threatening.

Up the inlet at noon to-day the high tide dashed over the bulkhead and flooded the Inlet district down to the street car stables, stopping travel for fully two hours. No serious damage was done to property at this point. The upper part of the Baltic avenue is comparatively free from inundation, but from Delaware avenue down to Tennessee the majority of the houses are surrounded by water, and the distressing scenes of November 25 were repeated in many cases. While a considerable amount of water is still on the meadows, the railroad tracks have been kept clear of floating obstructions and there has been very little, if any, interruption to travel. A heavy snow storm prevailed during the greater part of the day, but at this writing it has given way to a drenching rain. The more robust hotel guests found amusement and exhilarating exercise in watching the wild waves and visiting the points where the greatest havoc was wrought.

AT SEA ISLE CITY.

The heavy storm has been unusually severe at this point, the seas dashing with relentless fury. It has damaged a large amount of property here and caused a heavy loss. Two handsome cottages north of the Continental Hotel, which were nearing completion, have had the foundations nearly washed from under them, so that a heavy wind would be liable to blow them to the ground. The sea wall has been wrecked for hundreds of feet and the ocean front is in a deplorable condition, but arrangements will be made to restore it at once. The light house premises have also sustained considerable damage.

AT OCEAN CITY.

Another big tide came in this morning and caused a few slight washouts on the railroad, delaying travel for the day. Little damage was done on the beach, notwithstanding the surf was very high. The total amount of damage done on the beach during the six days' storm will not exceed $250. Travel will be resumed to-morrow, unless something occurs.

AT OCEAN GROVE, ELBERON AND ASBURY PARK.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., March 21.—Increased damage has been done along the coast of this section by the storm that has been raging since yesterday afternoon. At Elberon three bathing houses have been washed into the ocean and the sea lashed into such a fury that the waves run up and over the bank into Lake Takahasse, that divides Elberon from West End, completely undermining the fancy boat houses of the wealthy summer residents.

At Deal Beach the damage was confined to a cut into the sand, near the station, No. 6, that threatens the bulkhead which protects the watchtower of the station. Along the coast from Deal Lake to Ocean Grove the ravages of the storm are less apparent, although another portion of the boardwalk has been carried away. The pier at Ross Pavilion, Ocean Grove, has been badly shattered at the extreme end, and will cost considerable to put it in repair.

Immense quantities of drift wood and heavy timbers are being thrown up on the beach, and this, it is feared, will cause still more damage. Gangs of men are at work to-night, gathering, as well as they can, the timbers that are cast ashore. Great difficulty is experienced in doing this work, owing to the blinding snow-storm and high winds that prevail. Upon the success of the men in gathering this driftwood largely depends the surety of the board walk, fishing pier, and two pavilions at Asbury Park.

MORE GOLD FIELDS DISCOVERED

MINERS FLOCKING TO SWEET GRASS HILLS IN MONTANA—GOLD AND SILVER IN PAYING QUANTITIES.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 18.—A special to the *Tribune* from Big Sandy Montana, says: This little town is full of excitement over the development of gold mines in the Sweet Grass Hills, 55 miles northwest of here. People have just arrived from the hills reporting that miners in Eclipse Gulch are making from $50 to $80 a day. The most of the gold is taken out in the placer diggings. But blue ore has been struck by several parties in the hills, and the country is full of prospectors from Helena and other mining districts. If the present rush continues straightened times must inevitably result, as men from all parts of Montana and Dakota are flocking here in great numbers without making adequate provision for subsistence.

Actual work at the mines has as yet only fairly begun, but the results are very satisfactory to the parties working claims. To Alfred Hilles, a Butte miner, is probably due the credit of the discovery of gold in paying quantities in the hills. He has been working quietly at Middle Butte, and shows about $4000 for his labors. About a week ago, however, a general rush commenced, and now the country is overrun with prospectors, some of whom have absolutely nothing, and supplies cannot be brought in fast enough to feed anybody. It looks as if a temporary famine was imminent.

The Sweent Grass Hills, in which the gold has been discovered, are 55 miles by wagon road northwest of Big Sandy, and just south of the international boundary. The hills comprise three buttes, varying in elevation from 7900 to 8400 feet. Water and timber are abundant in East Butte, no timber and water scarce in Middle Butte. Between and around the buttes are broad bottom lands with [illegible]. The richest placer diggings are at Eclipse Gulch, in Middle Butte and Hazel Lines Gulch in the East Butte. Silver, copper, iron and a fine quality of marble have been found, while coal is abundant on Milk river and Sage Rock, to the east. If the present immigration continues these mines will be developed in a short time, and prices of food, now at the top notch, will go up out of sight. Scarcely a man at the mines is getting less than $4 a day, that being the wages paid, but nearly every one is prospecting for himself. The one great obstacle here is the distance from market. There are but two lines of railroad here. Dr. Barker, of Helena, and a party of Ohio capitalists control a valuable property here, and have decided to develop these mines next month, taking the products to Benton or Great Falls. Like every one else here, they are enthusiastic on gold finding, and nothing else can be heard around here but the strike in the Sweet Grass Hills and the development of the mines.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

—At the Mahanoy City Colliery of the Reading Company, on the 18th, while David Evans and his sons, David and Edward, were "robbing" pillars, the roof fell upon them. The elder Evans and his son Edward were killed, David escaping with severe injuries. An elevator in the machine shops of Flynn & Emrich, in Baltimore, fell on the morning of the 18th from the fourth floor, a distance of forty feet, severely injuring three men who were upon it. The men were carrying on the elevator a heavy iron bar, held vertically, which as the elevator reached the top struck the ceiling, and the strain upon the light rope broke the cog wheel controlling the drum which at once gave way, causing the elevator to fall. A fourth man who was on the elevator saw the danger and jumped from the elevator to the fourth floor.

—A despatch from Parkersburg, West Virginia, says that Detective Baldwin and an armed posse, who went into the wilds of Wyoming and McDowell counties to break up a gang of illicit distillers, have been surrounded and their lives are threatened. The moonshiner band is made up of noted desperadoes, who for three years have defied the law. Thirty have been captured, and it was while attempting to arrest forty more the officers were entrapped.

—The boiler in Whitney & Tuttle's saw mill at Pound, Wisconsin, burst on the morning of the 18th, wrecking the building. Otis Clement was killed, and August Regel, Frank Greenman, Julius Gokey, Henry Devey, Frank Forcea and Philip Goodchild were severely injured. It is feared some of the injured will not recover. Josiah Rhodes and his mother were drowned while trying to cross the Ohio river in a boat at Pomeroy, Ohio, on the 18th. Peter Nearshalsky, the miner who was imprisoned for 54 hours at Black Diamond Colliery, at Mount Carmel, Pa., and who was liberated on the 16th, died on the 18th from nervous exhaustion and internal injuries.

—Constable Harnishfeger from Los Angeles, California, to Garvanza village on the 17th to arrest B. S. Sprague, an old man, for beating his little girl. Sprague shot and fatally wounded the constable and then opened fire on his deputies. The deputies returned to the city and gave the alarm and a posse started after Sprague. During the battle which followed Sprague was shot through the abdomen and fatally wounded. Sprague is thought to have been insane.

—It is reported that gold and silver in paying quantities have been discovered in Sweat Grass Hills, 55 miles northwest of Big Sandy, Montana, and that miners in Eclipse Gulch are making from $50 to $80 a day. Men from all parts of Montana and Dakota are flocking to the new fields, without making adequate provision for subsistence. It is feared that a famine will follow, as supplies cannot be taken to the ground fast enough to feed everybody.

—An express train on the Inter-Colonial Railway collided on the 19th with a special freight train near Rimonski Station, Quebec. Both engines, the baggage car and two freight cars were wrecked. Four train hands were killed and two injured. The passengers escaped injury. In drilling out an unexploded blast of dynamite at the Cumberland Hydraulic Cement Company's tunnel in Cumberland, Maryland, on the 19th, an explosion occurred whereby Joseph Hammersmith and Joseph Wegman were fatally, and Noah Long and Solomon Moore severely injured.

—Eight tramps forced an entrance to the Midland depot, in Anderson, Indiana, on the evening of the 18th, and took possession. About thirty citizens, armed with poles and barrel staves, led by the town marshal, went to the depot and formed a gauntlet along the railroad. Through these lines of men the tramps were forced to run, their speed being accelerated by heavy blows well laid on by the men. The tramps were unmercifully whipped, the blood trickling from many of them by the time they had reached the end of the gauntlet.

—Three cases of drowning in Chesapeake Bay were reported in Baltimore on the 19th. They all occurred during the wind storm on the evening of the 16th. John Manoughs, of New York, was washed overboard from the bugeye Pinto, and was drowned in spite of the efforts to save him. Solomon J. Hall, of Baltimore, was missed from the slope Undine, while she lay at Oxford, Md. His hat and boots were found on the wharf on the morning of the 17th. John Cooper, also of Baltimore, was drowned from the schooner Julia while in the city dock, Annapolis.

—A despatch from Indianapolis, Indiana, says that the shortage of John E. Sullivan, the County Clerk, so far discovered, is about $35,000 in the trust funds. In addition to this he secured $15,000 from the County Treasury by fraud.

—By the burning of a dwelling near Baldwinsville, Massachusetts, on the afternoon of the 19th, Mrs. Russell, aged 79 years, and two daughters, aged respectively 5 and 15 years, of a neighbor named Truehart, lost their lives. W. H. Albright, fireman on a Baltimore and Ohio freight engine, was on the 19th missed by his engineer near Cumberland, Maryland. Not seeing him the train was backed for a few miles, and Albright was found hanging by his neck on the irons of a bridge, dead. It is supposed he leaned too far out while keeping a look ahead.

—Tyhoid fever is reported epidemic in the village of Luzerne, near Wilkesbarre. Forty cases have appeared. Small-pox has again broken out in Nanticoke, Penna. Three children of Michael Mack are down with the disease, and it is believed that there are other cases in the town. Throat specials in New York say there is an epidemic of tonsilitis. It is confined to women, and is especially prevalent among actresses. It is contagious.

—A dozen prisoners in the jail in Jeffersonville, Kentucky, made an attempt to escape on the evening of the 19th. They were discovered on the roof by a little girl, who notified the Sheriff. Edward Powell, a river pirate, succeeded in getting away, but the others returned to their cells after Dick Jones, a housebreaker, had been shot by the Sheriff. It is thought that Jones's wound will prove fatal. Roland Bacon, 35 years of age, committed suicide in his father's store at Laurel, Delaware, on the morning of the 20th, by shooting himself in the left breast. He had been drinking heavily for three weeks. Some villain on the evening of the 19th entered the weaving room of the Graniteville Manufacturing Company's mill at Graniteville, South Carolina, and cut the warps in all except fifteen looms. The factory was forced to shut down on the 20th, and it will take a week at least to replace the warps in the looms.

—A body found in Lloyd's creek, at Easton, Maryland, has been identified as that of George N. Sidney, of 1144 Snyder street, Philadelphia. A heavy rainstorm on the evening of the 19th caused the waters of Richmond creek, which runs through Dayton, Tennessee, to overflow the banks. Furnace fires were put out and a mile and a half of railroad was washed up. A number of houses were swept away and several families barely escaped with their lives. Alexander Vaughan was drowned. Another gas well was struck at Kempton, Indiana, on the 19th. When the drill was withdrawn the gas became ignited in some manner and a stream of fire leaped forth. In the little room around the derrick were fourteen persons, and all were more or less burned, four of them badly.

—Our Consul General at Shanghai has informed the State Department, at the request of the Shanghai Committee of the North China Relief Fund, of the distress existing over a large area of China, the result of floods in the Yellow river sections and of droughts in portions of the provinces of Kiang See and Anhoui. The committee desires to invite the charitable people of the world to respond to its request for funds. Thousands are starving and dying from exposure in Northern China. Relief has already been received from America and England, but more is needed. Until the spring crops are gathered the famine will continue.

—As Robert Harbin, a wealthy farmer, was driving near Vincennes, Illinois, on the 19th, the wheel of the dog cart struck the root of a tree, throwing him over the back of the seat. His right foot caught in the spring of the vehicle. The horse, becoming frightened, ran away, dragging Harbin for a mile and a half. His head and face were dreadfully mangled and death followed. Herman Lenck, aged 17, was suffocated by smoke during a fire in a bakery on Third avenue, New York, on the morning of the 20th.

—J. J. Shedlove, a prominent broker, and Gustave Werner, a merchant tailor, in Topeka, Kansas, quarrelled on the evening of the 20th over the terms of a lease for the building occupied by them. Five shots were heard on the outside, and it was subsequently discovered that Werner had been killed and Shedlove fatally wounded. Circumstantial evidence indicated that Shedlove did the shooting. John Giddens was shot and killed by his son, aged 17 years, in Greenville, Texas, on the 20th. The boy had frequently asked his father for a pistol, but had been refused. He secured possession of a weapon, and while playing with it it was discovered by Mr. Giddens, who asked for an explanation, and this so angered the boy that he turned the weapon on his father, shooting him through the breast.

—James Cooley went to the residence of Mack Brown, in Roane county, Tennessee, late on the evening of the 18th, and called for Brown, with whom he had a quarrel of long standing. Brown refused to leave the house, when Cooley threw several dynamite cartridges on the roof from which they rolled to the ground, exploding with such violence as to almost demolish the house and severely injured Mrs. Brown. Cooley was arrested on the 20th, but swere he would kill any one who would testify against him. He was taken before a magistrate and drew a pistol on the first witness called. Before he could fire, however, the Sheriff shot him in the head, without inflicting a serious wound. He was found guilty, gave straw bail and has fled to North Carolina. A reward is offered for his re-capture.

—George R. Carlton, bookkeeper for Smith, Bros. & Co., in Seattle, Washington Territory, sent a note to the firm on the 18th, together with the safe keys, saying that he was ill. It was discovered that he had left the city and an examination of the books showed that he had embezzled $20,000.

—A telegram from Scranton, Penna., reports that a week ago Charles Nier ran a needle into his foot. Surgeons sought in vain for it. On the afternoon of the 21st Nier "was taken to the plant of the Suburban Electric Railway and his foot held near one of the dynamos. In 15 minutes the needle was drawn out."

—The team of Henry Mott, of Alburgh Springs, Vermont, went through the ice on Lake Champlain, at Rouse's Point, on the 21st. Mr. Mott was drowned and Mr. Mott was badly cut by the struggling horses. A mine underneath Hyde Park, a suburb of Scranton, Penna., sank for the second time, on the evening of the 21st. The business portion of the town is greatly alarmed.

—It is reported that a freight train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad backed into an express train at Deshler, Ohio, on the morning of the 17th, killing the engineer of the latter train and dangerously injuring the fireman. George Leeman and John Peele were drowned by the swamping of a boat at New Hamburg, on the Hudson, on the afternoon of the 17th. Thomas Doherty, a stableman, who quit work during the late street car strike in New York, and who has been idle since, was on the 17th sent to an insane hospital. The defeat of the strikers preyed on his mind and he had made several attempts to throw himself from the window of his residence.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

In the Senate, on the 18th, Mr. Packer introduced a bill providing that telephone companies be added to the list of corporations required to report to the Auditor General and also that the fiscal year, when all such companies are required to present their reports, shall end on June 30. Adjourned.

In the Senate, on the 19th, the joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment for the classification of cities was passed finally. Bills were also passed giving the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture power to stamp out contagious diseases among domestic animals, and to expedite the distribution of money from sales of real estate upon execution. The special committee on the Australian Ballot bill reported several amendments to the bill. Adjourned.

In the Senate on the 20th bills were introduced by Mr. Reyburn increasing the rates allowed Delaware river pilots, and by Mr. McAleer fixing the salaries of judges. Among the bills reported negatively were those fixing the weight of a ton of anthracite coal at 2000 pounds, prohibiting common carriers from engaging in mining, and to prevent discrimination by railroads. Bills were passed finally allowing insurance companies to change the par value of their stock and to prevent the operation of factory insurance companies. Adjourned.

In the Senate on the 21st. Mr. McAleer's bill fixing the salaries of Judges, was reported with amendments, making the salary of Common Pleas Judges in Alleghany the same as those in Philadelphia, $10,000 per year. A bill was introduced by Mr. Mylin, and reported favorably at once by the Committee on Charities, providing for the investigation of all institutions receiving support from the State. The bill making 2000 pounds of anthracite coal a legal ton, which had been reported negatively, was recommitted. Bills were introduced by Mr. Harlan, authorizing the courts to appoint deputy constables and police upon petition, and by Mr. Penrose, to prevent traffic in registered bottles. The bill for the incorporation and regulation of Young Men's Christian Association was passed finally.

HOUSE.

In the House, on the 18th, Mr. Brooks introduced a bill providing for a State Board of Arbitration to settle disputes between employers and employes, said board to consist of three members, to be appointed annually by the Governor, one to be an employee, another an employer, and the third to be appointed upon the joint recommendation of these two. Several ineffectual attempts were made to have resolutions passed making special orders for bills. On motion of Mr. Wherry the Committee on Rules was requested to consider the expediency of providing against false voting on bills and resolutions. Adjourned.

In the House on the 19th, Mr. Capp moved to suspend the rules and place on the calendar the negatively reported bill regulating the incorporation of city passenger railways. The motion was lost for want of two-thirds majority, the yeas being 100, the nays 72. The bill to prevent the crossing of steam railroads at grade in cities of the first and second classes was passed finally; also, the bill in relation to the erection and leasing of wharves and collection of wharfage thereon. Adjourned.

In the House, on the 20th, Mr. Wherry introduced a bill to enforce Article 17 of the Constitution in relation to common carriers. The bills establishing a State Board of Education, for the incorporation of passenger railways, and "for the education of children in cities and boroughs" were reported negatively. Bills were reported favorably making it lawful for ship-building corporations to increase their capital stock, to provide a better system of fire escapes, and to authorize mutual fire insurance companies of other States to do business here. A bill was introduced by Mr. Fletcher fixing the rate of pilotage. The bill to prevent the standing aside of jurors by the Commonwealth failed for want of a constitutional majority. Adjourned.

In the House, on the 21st, Senate bill 133, relating to the incorporation and regulation of passenger railways, was, on motion of Mr. Keyser, recommitted. The General Revenue bill was passed finally by a vote of 173 to 7 and sent to the Senate. Adjourned.

Dr. W. Chandler Roberts, in a a Society of Arts lecture, has stated that the gold coinage of Great Britain is estimated to consist of not less than 700 tons of an alloy of gold and copper.

To be free from the rage of perpetually buying something new is a certain revenue.

THE MARKETS

PROVISIONS—		
Beef city fam bl	9 50	@10 —
Hams	13 50	@14 —
Pork Mess	14 00	@— —
Prime Mess, new	13 50	@— —
Sides smoked	— 7¾	@— 8
Shoulders smoked	— 6¾	@— 6¾
do in salt	— 6	@— 6¾
Smoked Beef	— 10	@— 10¾
Lard Western bls	— 10	@— —
Lard loose	— 7	@— —
FLOUR—		
West. and Pa. sup	3 —	@3 70
Pa. Family	4 50	@4 75
Minn Clear	4 25	@5 —
Pat. Wht Wht	5 45	@6 00
Rye Flour	2 85	@3 —
GRAIN—		
Wheat No. 1 red	1 06	@— —
Rye	— 57	@— —
Corn, No. 2 White	— —	@— —
No. 3	— 39	@— 39½
Oat, No. 1 White	— —	@— —
No. 2 do	— 34	@— —
No. 2 Mixed	— 31½	@— —
FISH—		
Mackerel, Large Is	22 —	@25 —
No. 2 Shore	34 —	@— 1
Herring, Lab	6 50	@7 —
SUGAR—		
Powdered	7⅝	@
Granulated	7⅜	@
Confec. A	6⅞	@
HAY AND STRAW—		
Timothy, choice	18 00	@— —
Mixed	13 00	@— 15
Cut Hay	— —	@
Rye Straw, new	15 75	@15 —
Wheat Straw	— —	@— —
WOOL—		
Ohio, Penna., and W. Va. Fleece XX and above	34	@35
Common	30	@32

A LESSON IN GEOGRAPHY.

Is It a Wonder?

"Dear teacher, will you tell me what the inhabitants of America are called?"

"They are called Americans, my boy."

"And are the people of Mexico called Mexicones?"

"No, my boy; they are called Mexicans."

"Ah! And the people of Greece are called Greecycans?"

"No; they are called Greeks."

"Then, are the people of Spain called Speaks?"

"No, dear boy; they call them Spaniards."

"Indeed; and are the people of Portugal Portugards?"

"No, my boy; they are called Portuguese."

"And the people of Germany are Germangeese?"

"No; they are Germans."

"Oh! and are the people of Norway Normans?"

"No; they are Norwegians."

"And the people of Sweden, are they Skowhegans?"

"No, dear boy; they are Swedes."

"And are the people of Sardinia Sardines?"

"No; they are Sardinians."

"And in Japan are they Japanians?"

"They are Japanese."

"And in Morocco, are they Moroccoese?"

"Oh, no. They are Moors."

"And are the people of Patagonia Pats?"

"No; they are Patagonians."

"And in Hindoostan are they Hindoostanians?"

"No; they are Hindoos."

"And in Holland, are they Holloos?"

"They are Dutch."

"In Belgium are they Belch?"

"No; Belgians."

"And in Poland they are Polians?"

"They are Poles."

"And in Russia, are they Rushes?"

"No; Russians."

"And in Wales, they are Wallians?"

"They are Welsh."

"In Scotland, are they Sculch?"

"Scotch."

"And in Ireland Itch?"

"No; Irish."

"And in France, they are—Fish?"

"No; French."

"And in England, Inch?"

"No; English."

"And are people in Switzerland called Switch?"

"They are Swiss."

"And the people of Sicily are Siss,—or Sissys?"

"Sicilians."

"And in Turkey, are they Turkeyans, or Turkey?"

"Neither; they are Turks."

"And in Italy, they are Its?"

"No; Italians."

"And the people of Denmark, dear teacher—"

"The people of Denmark may go to Copenhagen. I think we have had all the geography we need for one day."

MADE A MISTAKE.

A Man May Be a Countryman and Yet Know How To Spar.

He had a mouth like a carpet bag. His hair looked as if it had been cut by a cross eyed barber afflicted with the shaking palsy; and, moreover, he appeared to be a redolent hayseed. All day long he had hung about the place, occasionally "asking the boys," and between times "doing the lone act."

Along the middle of the afternoon two young men meandered in, like Judge Finn and Colonel Blood, looking for whisky and trouble. While they were being served the gentleman with the rural air stepped up and asked for the same."

"You're not drinking with us," remarked the younger man who had "called on."

'Oh, yes, I will," replied the other, meaning, as he afterwards explained, that he would drink at the same time.

The young man gave him a light openback hand tap on the cheek, called him "Old Hayseed" and warned him to keep away.

"Don't do that again, young man," said the other. "I don't like to be cuffed!"

"You don't, eh?" and then followed a harder one on the other cheek, and the young man, who up to that time had quite a fancy for himself as an amateur sparrer, "put up his hands" in the most approved style.

The next instant that misguided youth resembled nothing so much as a Maux penny with the St. Vitus dance. In sixty seconds he was humped up in one corner.

"Want any more?" queried "Old Hayseed."

The victim spit out a mouthful of blood teeth and bad language, and was understood to reply that he had enough, but that he would like to know who it was that "did him up."

Never you mind who I am. I've fought in public five times with small gloves and once with kids, and I won five times and I got a draw the other. Good morning!"

Evil Effects of Tobacco.

Says the New York *Medical Journal*: "In an experimental observation of thirty-eight boys of all classes of society and of average health who had been using tobacco for periods ranging from two months to two years, twenty-seven showed severe injury to the constitution and insufficient growth; thirty-two showed the existence of irregularity of the heart's action, disordered stomachs, coughs and a craving for alcohol; thirteen had intermittency of the pulse and one had consumption. After they had abandoned the use of tobacco within six months one-half were free from all their former symptoms, and the remainder had recovered by the end of the year."

—The northeast gale continued on Massachusetts coast, on the evening of the 17th, with an occasional velocity of fifty miles an hour No disaster is thus far reported. The damage done by the storm on the evening of the 16th at Asbury Park and its vicinity is estimated at $50,000.

Around the Corner.

One day my heart was very sad,
  Oppressed with heavy sorrow,
And not a ray of hope arose
  To cheer me on the morrow.
I walked along the crowded street,
  A dull, distracted mourner,
And guessed not what awaited me
  As I went 'round the corner.

There met me one whose sunny face
  The smile of heaven reflected;
The friendly greeting she bestowed
  Was wholly unexpected.
For I had thought her hard and cold,
  Of lover's arts a scorner;
But she was taken off her guard
  As I turned 'round the corner.

What cared I though the skies were dark
  And threatened stormy weather?
What mattered any grief at all
  If we two were together?
The blushes that were on her cheek
  Did regally adorn her;
And oh! I blest the fate that turned
  My steps around the corner.

And thus I find it is through life—
  So full of wondrous phases—
That when we walk amid the gloom
  Or press through tangled mazes,
Feeling all friendless and alone,
  A hopeless hapless mourner,
Some blessings surely lie in wait
  For us around the corner.

MRS. COOPER'S NIECE.

"Philip," said old John Briggs to his son, "you are 28 years old to-day."

"So the family record says, father," responded the elegant young gentleman addressed. "I am disposed to place implicit reliance upon it and on you."

"You have done nothing since you left college but kill time."

"It is only retaliation in advance, sir. Some day or other the old chap with the scalp-lock and scythe will kill me."

"You are too flippant. Since your Aunt Priscilla left you five thousand a year you have done nothing but spend the money. Your income ought to be enough for a single man, but you draw on me too."

"I'll try to draw on you less, sir."

"It is not that, Philip. You are quite welcome to a check now and then, for I know that you neither game nor revel, and I don't mind your horses, your club, your natural history craze, nor your luxurious tastes. But still you spend more money and get less for it than most young men of your age—have too much, in fact."

"I don't find it too much, sir. In fact, I was thinking what a graceful thing it would be if you were to double it—a mere trifle to a gentleman of your means. I have to use the most pitiful economy, I assure you."

"Oh, that's it, eh? Well, there is a mode to increase it very much. You have heard me speak of Philander Spriggs, of New York?

"Money-lender and skinflint? I have heard of him."

"Nonsense, Philip. He is quite worthy, as well as a very wealthy, man, and if he prefers to invest ready money in short loans what of that? I lend my mony, or some of it, sometimes.,'

"But not at cent. per cent."

"No matter. I don't propose that you shall borrow of him. He has an only child, a daughter, who will inherit all his vast property, just as you will mine."

"Does she shave notes, father?"

"Phil, be kind enough not to indulge in chaff. I have seen her and talked with her. She is young, handsome, well educated, and has good taste—a society gentlewoman with domestic tastes."

"Well, father, you are not so old, and since you admire her so much, I see no reason why—"

"Stop your nonsense and listen. Spriggs and I had a talk over it when I was in New York, and we have concluded, if you two come together, to chip in equally and settle a half-million on you on your wedding day. With what you have you'll do well enough for a while."

"I'd like to oblige you, father. I suppose I must marry some day; but it will be some one I love, and then, Philadelphia like, insist on a woman of good family."

"Some one you love! How the deuce do you know you'll not love her till you see her. Good family! Of course you're entitled to that. The peerage of England is full of Viscount Briggses. The Briggses are found in the *Almanach von Gotha* among the *erlaucht* families. Your grandfather made $300,000 in hides and tallow, and if he had not invested it in real estate that multiplied itself more than ten-fold before he died, I should have been in the same business to-day, and you in the counting-room or warehouse. Family, indeed! You're a foolish boy, Philip, and your aunt's legacy has ruined you."

"I wish, sir, there were a half-dozen more old aunts to continue my ruin in the same way. It is of no use getting angry, father. You can't keep it up. I'll take to anything you say—law, physic, or divinity, sell my horses, drop my club, read by the cubic foot, but to marry—excuse me."

"See here, Phil," exclaimed the father, who by this time was at a white heat, "you can marry to please me, and I will not only start you fairly in life now, but leave you all I have when I am gone. Marry to suit some foolish fancy of your own, and I'll—yes, I'll found an asylum for idiots. Now you understand me." And Briggs marched off, leaving his son to his meditations.

"If I stay here," said Philip to himself, "father and I will quarrel. Better give the dear old gentleman a chance to cool off. I'll ruralize a little."

That afternoon Philip packed a portmanteau and with a fishing-rod and mineral hammer started off to Montgomery County, where an old collegemate of his had married and settled, one whom he had long promised to visit. When he arrived there he learned that Boudinot and his wife had gone to Long Branch for the season, and their servants with them, the house being in charge of a care-taker. Philip heard of good fishing in a stream four miles off and concluded to try it. He found lodgings at a farmhouse near the place, owned by a man named Seth Cooper.

His quarters were quite comfortable. The house was an old stone building of ante-Revolutionary erection, and was roomy. He was assigned to a chamber upstairs looking out on a trimly kept garden in which old-fashioned flowers and pot herbs were grown side by side, and which sent a pleasant fragrance through the open window. The room itself was adorned with pictures and knick-knacks showing feminine taste, and the bedstead was furnished with a hair mattress, and not the bag of feathers of the vicinage.

"Decidedly," said Philip to himself, "there is another female on the premises, something younger and possibly fairer than the substantial Dame Cooper, and with some refined taste."

But neither that day nor that week did he see any woman other than Mrs. Cooper or the hired girl.

In a week's time the country grew monotonous to him. As he sat upon the veranda one afternoon debating the matter, a wagon was driven up the lane and stopped at the door. Lightly out stepped a young woman in a neat traveling dress, and the driver followed her with a large trunk, under which he staggered, burly as he was. Mrs. Cooper came from the kitchen and exclaimed: "Why, it's Gwenny, I declare!"

"You dear old Aunty Ruth!" said the new-comer, hugging and kissing the farmer's wife. "I came to have a good time for a month."

"And so you shall, my dear," was the hearty reply.

Philip took an ocular inventory of the looks, dress, and manner of the new-comer as he took off his hat. "A sweet face and graceful figure, and presentable anywhere." was his internal comment. "Here's luck. I shall not visit the Branch yet."

"You have a boarder, aunty," said the girl when upstairs with Mrs. Cooper.

"Yes. He's a Mr. Bee," said the other. "It don't look as if he had any call to work for his living, judging by his white hands and his fix-ups, and he's plenty of money."

"Bee! Then he isn't a busy bee. But he's good-looking; if he be agreeable he'll do for a walking-stick."

Mrs. Cooper's mistake as to Philip was natural enough. When she had asked his name on his coming he had said, in his airy way, "Philip B., at your service," and she had taken the sound of the initial for his surname. After she had called him Mr. Bee several times Philip saw the blunder, smiled at it, and, as the naval officers say, "made it so;' and when Gwenny came to the table she was introduced, "Miss Gwenny, Mr. Bee." As she was the niece he concluded her name to be Cooper, but as the farmer addressed her as Miss Gwenny, and the farmer's wife as Gwenny, Philip chose the more respectful form of the two.

Philip soon learned that "Gwenny" was the diminutive of Gwenllian, and not of the more stilted Gwendoline, which interested him. Philip's mother had been a Powel, with Welsh blood in her veins, and bore the same name. This later Gwenllian was a mystery to him.

What was she—a teacher? She had not the look nor the way of the schoolma'am. A governess? Possibly. If so, in a good family. But her belongings were not of the second-hand kind. Philip had a keen eye for female apparel. Her lace was of the rarest; her gloves were perfect and of the newest; her dresses were pretty in material and well-fitting, though quiet in tone, and though she displayed little in the way of jewelry the stone that sparkled on the head of a lacepin was unmistakably a diamond. She had been well cultured and every word and action showed a purity that fitted her name.

On the other hand, Philip was as much a mystery to the young girl. He was a gentleman beyond doubt. But what was he doing there, a man of culture, refinement and æsthetic tastes, idling alone. The girl did not at first deem she was the attraction, but it came to her after five weeks, and she grew shy, and her shyness for the last week of her stay infected Philip, who became shy too, and lost all ease. At length she announced to Mrs. Cooper that she had to return home to Philadelphia the next day.

All the night that followed Philip lay and tossed restlessly. He could not sleep. He felt that his father would be as good as his word, but he would win a wife then or never. Near morning he arose, dressed and sat at the window until the sun showed itself. Then he slipped out of the house and strolled toward a glen a few yards off, intending to remain out until he heard the breakfast bell. It had been a favorite haunt of the two, and yet for the last few days both had avoided it. He made his way to a mossy rock, which formed a sort of rustic seat, and there he saw—Gwenny.

"Miss Gwenllian!" he exclaimed.

She rose with a rather embarrassed air. "I rested badly last night, Mr. Bee, and I came out at daybreak I have been here ever since. The morning air seems to refresh me."

"I have the same experience," he said. "I have rested badly, or rather have not rested at all. I—"

She looked up inquiringly, and at something she read in his eyes, dropped her own, while a flush overspread his face and neck.

"Gwenny!" he said, desperately, and took her hand. The fingers trembled in his, but were not withdrawn. "Gwenny darling," he said, "we are to part to-day. Do you know that I love you dearly?"

"Do you—Philip?" she murmured, but she did not look up.

"Gwenny," he said, "I have been sailing under false colors, but innocently enough. I have a way among my friends of using my initials, and so I am called among them P. B., or Mr. B. When your aunt asked my name, I said, "Mr. B." and I did not care to undeceive her; but I desire no concealment from you, unless you do not care for me. Then we will part as we met; but I shall be a changed man."

He waited for a reply. There was a slight tightening of her fingers on his as she half whispered:

"You must know that I care for you, Philip."

"Now, darling," said the exultant Philip, "You must let me speak to your father to-day."

"I fear you may find him rather obstinate," she said. "He sets an undue store by his daughter."

"I can satisfy him of my position in society, and that I am able to maintain you. I have means of my own, and have—well, I may say I had, great expectations; but my father, who is several times a millionaire, has taken it into his head to fit me with a wife. I prefer to choose for myself. If you will be content to share what I have, Philip Briggs does not care for more."

"Briggs—Philip!" cried Gwenny, releasing herself from his grasp and looking at him wonderingly. "Is your father's name John?"

"Yes."

"And he lives in Philadelphia?"

"Yes."

Gwenny burst into a peal of silvery laughter. "Do not feel vexed, Philip," she said at length. "I am only laughing at the similarity of our positions. *My* father chose a husband for me in the same way, and it was to escape discussion of the matter that I took these few weeks rustication. Mrs. Cooper is my old nurse, and I have called her 'aunt' from the time I could toddle around. She was married from our house. Her husband had very little money, and father bought them this farm and stocked it. But, oh! think, Philip dear, how your father and mine will chuckle! You are Philip Briggs, and I—*I* am Gwenllian Spriggs!"

The Eyes.

The eye is the index of the soul—the interpreter of thought, feeling, and character.

In that tiny ball, so marvellously set beneath the sheltering brow, may be read the strange volume of human life, with its varied phases and vicissitudes, its hopes, its griefs, its fears, its high resolves, its base designs, its noble endeavors, and its guilt and crime.

In this eye-glass of the soul—this transparent lens of human life so curiously wrought with skill divine; so delicate, it could be crushed beneath your finger tips, so sensitive, a mote might destroy it; so small, you could pack it within the compass of your thimble—in this wonderful spirit glass are signs and revelations, histories and prophecies that leap to our vision with the rapidity and suddenness of electric fire, disclosing soul — pictures and heart secrets which tongue or pen could not reveal.

How wonderful this magic lamp that reveals the spirit life! What strange forms and fancies mount to view as kindling thought and emotion fluctuate within the soul! Within the light of its electric fire what passions rise—what loves, what hates, what celestial intimations.

The eye reflects the complexion of the spirit, and in this faithful mirror, what deep secrets are revealed!

The eye is the key of character. If you would know of spirit, look into the eye. If you would know the temper of your neighbor, you need not follow him to his business or home—look in at the window of his soul. Is he sour and surly, crabbed and ill-naturned?—you see the bear at once, and straight-way bethink yourself of the safety of your head. Is he kind, and generous, and good-humored? — you become conscious of warmth, comfort, and protection.

There are cold, grizzly eyes that betoken hard friction with the world; strong eyes that give no admission into them, arrow eyes that ward off approach and pierce you with a sensation of fear and dread, captious eyes that dance, and dart, and take you unawares; there are jealous eyes, intriguing eyes, prying eyes, and quick, keen, restless eyes, full of passion and of fire, there are roving eyes that seem ever in quest of something; longing eyes, in which a spirit breathes and sighs; imploring eyes that ever turn their wistful gaze, as if they would ask your love and sympathy.

There are eyes like precious gems, that dazzle and allure you; there are soft, liquid eyes, into which you look as into a deep well; peaceful eyes that remind you of a placid lake, on whose unruffled surface flit forms and shadows; and there are eyes into which you gaze as into a spirit world—so bright are they with heavenly light.

There are eyes so emotive, so magnetic, that they seem but outlines of the soul, so aglow with spirit that they seem themselves spirits, whispering celestial inspiration. So are there eyes pure and clear, from which beams a soft love-light, which warms and cheers, and brings a sense of grateful repose. This is sometimes seen in mature life, after a flame of passion has expired.

And there is the eye of the youthful lover! it is more bewitching and passionate. In that strange magnetic ball is an electric power that thrills the tender cords of human hearts. What wondrous power of attraction and repulsion is lodged within the finger curtain of a maiden's eyes! How many hearts has it inspired with love and joy how many crushed with grief and pain?

How terrible the possibilities of the human eye for weal or woe!

THE minister's wife sat on the front porch mending the clothes of one of her numerous progeny. A neighbor passing stopped in for a social chat. A large work-basket half full of buttons sat on the floor of the porch. After various remarks of a gossipy nature, the visitor said: "You seem to be well supplied with buttons, Mrs. Goodman," "Yes; very well indeed." "My gracious! if there ain't two of the same buttons my husband had on his last winter suit, I'd know 'em anywhere." "Indeed!" said the minister's wife, calmly." I am surprised to hear it, as all these buttons were found in the contribution box, so I thought I might as well put them to some use, so I—what! must you go? Well, be sure to call again.—*Straw bridge's Monthly.*

LITTLE BENNIE was away from home for the first time in his life—away from father, mother, sister, and his twin brother Georgie. He was sleeping alone for the first time, also, and his little heart was heavy.

The room was dark, the house was strange, the mice in the wall made frightful noises. Bennie's soul was a little scared, and, after a while, he lifted up his voice and wept sorely. "What is the matter, Bennie?" called his aunt from an adjoining room. "The matter? Boo-hoo! The matter! I was just a-thinking how Georgie is a-missing of me! Boo-hoo!"—*Presbyterian Journal.*

Facts Worth Knowing.

A good essay cannot be written by one who has nothing to say that is worth knowing, says Prof. Hill.

There are about twenty-five thousand new books published in the world each year.

It is a significant fact in this centennial year of our government which no sagacity of our forefathers could have foreseen that women have the privilege of voting on school questions in fourteen States and four Territories, that in one State (Kansas) they can vote at municipal elections, and in one Territory (Wyoming) they enjoy complete political equality with men

Ink stains are removed by the immediate application dry salt before the ink has dried. When the salt becomes discolored by absorbing the ink, brush it off and apply more. Continue this till the ink is all removed.

Cold food, says the Boston *Journal* of Health, is much more easily kept on a sensitive stomach than hot; so, in cases where it is rejected in the ordinary warm or hot form, it had better be tried as nearly frozen as may be taken. In many fevers this would be a decided advantage. Milk may be administered in a frozen state, often with a positive advantage. The Sanitary Era adds, from frequent instances, that ice-cream suits admirably some conditions where hardly any other food is acceptable.

The will of Isaiah V. Williamson, leaves about $1,300,000 to charity, divided among a host of institutions.

All the adv se in the world will not make young men and women rich. Ex-Mayor Hewitt says: "If you want to know what I tell my children with reference to the best way of making money, I will say that I counsel them to tell the truth and work."

During the Fiftieth Congress, just ended, nearly $10,000,000 were appropriated for the construction and improvement of public buildings. The appropriations for like purposes by the Congresses immediately preceding the Fiftieth ranged from $6,000,000 to $9,000,000.

During the past year the Lutheran Church erected 298 churches in this country.

According to the American Year Book for 1889, issued by the American Baptist Publication Society in the United States, there are in all 1,312 Baptist Associations, which comprise 32,900 churches, with an aggregate membership of 2,997,794 members, an increase of 31 associations, 1,009 churches, and 80,479 members. The number of ordained ministers is 21,420, an increase of 943. In the white churches of the South, there are 1,171,057, and in the colored 1,100,302 members.

Dr. Court says: Truth objective is reality; truth subjective is the mirroring of reality; but veracity consists with even a distorted image.

The oldest minister of the Gospel in the world in active service is Rev. William Stoddart, of the parish of Modesty, in Scotland, who is now in his 102d year. He walks about a mile to his preaching service every Sunday with buoyant step, and preaches a sermon of an hour's length, discharges all his pastoral duties, and is a most efficient chairman of the County School Board.

Fashionable Women.

Fashion kills more women than toil and sorrow. Obedience to fashion is a greater transgression of the laws of woman's nature, a greater injury to her physical and mental constitution, than the hardships of poverty and neglect. The slave woman at her task will live and grow old, and see two or three generations of her mistresses fade and pass away. The washerwoman, with scarce a ray of hope to cheer her in her toils, will live to see her fashionable sisters all extinct. The kitchen maid is hearty and strong, when her lady has to be nursed like a sick baby. It is a sad truth that fashion pampered women are almost worthless for all the good ends of life; they have but little force of character; they have still less power of moral will, and quite as little physical energy. They live for no great purpose in life—they are dolls, formed in the hands of milliners and servants, to be dressed and fed to order. They dress nobody, they bless nobody, and save nobody. They write no books, they set no rich examples of virtue and woman's life. If they rear children, servants and nurse do all, save to conceive and give them birth. And when reared what are they? What do they ever amount to, but weaker scions of the old stock? Who ever heard of a fashionable woman's child exhibiting any virtue and power of mind, for which it became eminent? Read biographies of our great and good men and women. Not one of them had a fashionable mother. They nearly all sprung from strong minded women, who had about as little to do with fashion as with the changing clouds.

Rebellion at a Wedding.

Not long since at a wedding in high life, in New York, a beautiful girl of eighteen was suddenly struck dumb in response to the word "obey." Three times the priest pronounced it with an emphasis and holy unction, each time slower, louder than before. Though the parlors were crowded, a breathless silence reigned. Father, mother and groom were in agony. The bride, with down-cast eyes, stood speechless, at length the priest solemnly closed the book and said the ceremony cannot go on. One imploring word from the groom and a faint "obey," rose on the painful stillness. The priest unclasped his book and the knot was tied. The congratulations, the feast, all went on as though there had been no break in the proceedings; but the lesson was remembered, and many rebels made by that short pause. In that community those clergymen are most in requisition now, who know how to tie a knot without the odious word "obey." The *Revolution* thinks that all these reverened gentlemen who insist on these humiliating ceremonies, shall place all wives in the light of slaves, should be impeached in the Supreme Court of the United States, for a direct and positive violation of the Thirteenth Amendment of the Federal Constitution, which says, "there shall be no slavery or involuntary servitude in the United States.

FASHION NOTES.

—Ball dresses to be worn after Lent will surely be composed, in many cases, of rich gauzes and India silks, either heavily embroidered in gold and silk threads on the material itself or in bands of every breadth and pattern. For the bands white silk is the usual foundation, on which the gold embroidered leaves, flowers, vines, or curious arabesques show as though embossed. Leisure hours.

—It will soon be too warm to wear the fur capes which have been worn all winter over the Directoire costume. Jackets should not be worn over these long redingote dresses, as they simply repeat the lines above the waist and break the long, graceful lines of the skirt. The fur capes will be substituted by shoulder capes of faced cloth cut about the size of the fur cape, but the cloth is placed layer upon layer, consisting sometimes of three capes and at others of six capes, each deeper than that just above it. The cloth edges of each cape are smoothly cut and require no other finish. The shoulders are high in the way now popular, and the collar of velvet or plush is turned over widely around the neck, and a great Directoire bow of ribbon is tied at the throat. Red faced cloth with red plush collar is recommended to young women for coaching capes, while two quieter colors are made to alternate in other capes, such as green cloth and yellowish brown cloth alternating in six layers, or gray of two shades, or grayish green with fawn color cloth.

—Jackets will be worn for early spring, over dresses that are made without redingote. The Directoire revers, short and broad, are on a number, and are turned over at the top to disclose a vest of cloth of lighter color in some jackets, while others have long rolling revers extending to the end of the fronts of the jacket, and disclosing a vest of lighter cloth nearly covered with applique designs, curves, arabesques, flowers, etc., done in cloth of a darker shade and edged with feather braid. Some have the Empire belt on, four or five inches wide, and placed across the vest, disappearing under the revers. It is usually elaborately embroidered.

TEA GOWN.

—A handsome new tea gown for spring is made of sateen, figured, with light grounds. The front has the accordion plaiting of light blue surah falling from the neck to the floor. It has the Directoire revers, and a sash of the surah tied on the side at the waist, from the side seams. The sleeves have wide cuffs of the surah. The back is tight fitting. It is a handsome costume.

WAISTS AND BASQUES.

—The Empire waist is the most suitable for young ladies' dresses and for school girls' graduating gowns, made of thin summer goods. Some have the Empire belted waists, with insertion down the fronts and the sleeves, and worn with a broad sash. Some have the fronts gathered on the shoulders and lap in surplice fashion on the bust, and sometimes the back is also lapped. Other waists have the fronts gathered to the shoulders of the plain back and open in V shape at the throat, then drawn down to the waist line, while still others are draped across the front in curving folds and trimmed down only one side, A full straight skirt is in keeping with these waists.

—Belted waists should not be worn on full figures. They are more adapted to slim figures. Basques or round waists made with darts and side forms, should be worn on full forms. They should not, however, fit as closely as those made for stiff dresses. Easy fitting basques of gingham or percale dresses are made with or without a thin muslin lining, and to give them variety a short, square-cornered jacket is set on the front, extending only to the waist line, and opening over the pointed front of the basque, which has embroidery laid upon it; this embroidery is three inches wide, and is set on with the scalloped edge meeting down the fronts, and edging the bottom of the basque to the under-arm seams. Sometimes the basque is of plain color, while the over-jacket front is plaid or striped like the back and sleeves. Full sleeves are on most of the cotton dresses, but for very large arms are easy coat sleeves finished below the elbow with a plaited frill of the material or of embroidery falling loose and displaying the tapering waists.

Other pretty waists have no darts, though they are made over a lining fitted with darts; the material is gathered on the shoulders, and drawn down to a point below the waist line, and open over a tucked or shirred vest of plain goods. A pointed girdle or a wide Empire belt crosses the front. Mutton-leg sleeves look well with this waist.

—Gloves, which had lately been so elaborately trimmed with bows and ribbon, are once more quite simple. The Mousquetaire cuff has gone out of fashion. Gloves are made plain, long, but with only three buttons at the wrist; a small elastic circle should be placed inside, so as to keep the glove straight and clinging to the arm. For the morning the fashionable glove is of dark kid, with thick black seams; for the afternoon it is of Suede (unglazed) kid, with fine seams; for riding, of deerskin; for the evening, the long kid glove, of light or medium shades, reaching up to the top of the arm, if the dress is low-necked.

—We understand from the very best authorities on such matters that our *elegantes* have had quite enough even of such comparative simplicity as that of this winter's fashion, and that spring models are to be of unmitigated elegance. Flounces are coming in again, flounces of every style and size. Deep or narrow, hemmed or pinked out, plain or embroidered, edged with lace or bound with ribbon, all flounces will be fashionable for spring dresses and costumes. The skirt flounced all round, however, will not be frequently seen as that only partially trimmed with flounces, either in front or at the back or sides, and the flounces will often be put on slantways or in scallops.

HORSE NOTES.

—John Condon is the owner of a fast Dictator stallion in Crit Davis' stable at Harrodsburg, Ky.

—Robert Crouch has begun to jog some of the horses at the Elkton Stock Farm, near Elkton, Md.

—Nora, by Smuggler, dam by Robert Bonner, will be campaigned by W. Van Valkenburg this year.

—Old Deck Wright was sold to W. W. French, of Toronto, Ont., for $600 after the Collingswood meeting.

—Shaner will not ride for the Preakness stable. Hughes will don the black and yellow sleeve and cherry cap this year.

—Henry Simon, of Louisville, Ky., has sold a pair of 2 year old trotters to John Gilbert, of Birmingham, Ala., for $2500.

—D. T. Pulsifer, of New York, has purchased of J. W. Daily the chestnut filly Veda, 3 years, by Blue Eyes, dam Vienna, by Vandal.

—G. W. Archer, President of the Rochester Driving Course, of Rochester N. Y., and Ira E. Bride, of Chicago, have been taking in the races at New Orleans.

—Mr. W. F. Todd, of Calais, Me., recently refused an offer from a Kentucky breeder of $3000 each for the use of four of Emeline's daughters for one year.

—In the race for the Grand International Hurdle Handicap, at Broydon, Eng., on March 12, Alceus, by Galopin, with 157 pounds, was winner, with Banter, by Sir Bevys, second.

—W. B. Jennings, Leesburg, Va., has purchased of Clapham Smith, Baltimore, the bay mare Maggie Duffy, foaled 1878 by Charley Howard, dam Emma, by Australian, in foal to Gaberlunzie.

—Scoggan Brothers, Louisville, Ky., have lost from Distemper the yearling chestnut colt by Buchanan, dam Meta H. (dam of Kimball), by Harry of the West, out of Louisiana B., by Daniel Boone.

—R. A. Swigert, Lexington, Ky., has sold to C. W. Bathgate, Fordham, N. Y., the bay colt Varius, foaled 1887, by Virgil, dam Chinook, by Glenelg, out of Notice, by Lexington.

—The Stonewall Farm which Mr. Shults leased at Lexington, Ky., contains 375 acres. The brood mares and stallions will be sent there next month from Parkville, Long Island.

—Lathrop, 7829, bay colt, by Princeps, dam Quinque, (sister to Huntress, 2.20¼; Trio, 2,23¼. and Sister. 2.30¼). by Volunteer, has been sold to John Chrisman, of Paris, Ill.

—The Lafferty Pool bill, legalizing betting on race tracks, is sailing along prosperously through the Pennsylvania Legislature, with every prospect of a speedy passage by a big majority.

—The National half-mile track and agricultural fair association has expunged from its rules the clause permitting the suppression of time when slower than 2.45.

—W. H. Wilson, Abdallah Park, Cynthiana, Ky., and James Miller, Paris, Ky., have purchased from W. R. Merriman, St. Paul, Minn., the bay Stallion San Gabriel, by Sultan dam Minnehaha, dam of Alcazar, record 2.20½; Sweetheart, 2.22½; Eva, 2.23½; Beautiful Belles, 2.29½ He will be placed in the stud at Mr. James Miller's Sunnyside Farm, near Paris, Ky.

—James E. Kelly's new race track near Elizabeth, N. J., it is said, will be one of the most perfect of its kind ever constructed. It is very favorably located, being only a mile from Elizabeth on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and hence will enable trains to land and return passengers from and to New York with great expedition.

—Mr. L. J. Rose, in the great Kellogg horse sale at New York city recently, realized nearly $120,000 from his consignment. This shows what may be accomplished by judiciously developing horses and booming a sire and family in a legitimate manner. A 2 year old does not walk out of the woods unheralded and sell for $26,000.

—Windsor, 2.29, by Major Anderson, dam by May Day, Jr., died at the Twin Springs Farm on the 21st ult. He was foaled in 1863, and was the sire of Windsor M., 2.29¼; Prince, 2.26; General Ewing, 2.27½; Frank Finch, 2.27½; Lizzie F., 2.27½, and many other well-known performers in New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

—The English mare Peri, recently purchased by Mrs. Langtry and sent to her ranch at Middletown, Lake county, Cal., died on February 11. She was by Holmby (son of Lord Clifden, dam Hannah, by King Tom), dam Fairy Belle, by Wingrave, and her breeding was so exceedingly fashionable that something was expected from her.

—Entries for the Wilmington Fair, Wilmington, Del., which will open on September 2 next and continue until the 7th inclusive of that month, will close on May 1. The following purses are offered: Diamond City stakes, 2.33 class, trotters, purse, $1000; Brandywine stakes, 3.00 class, trotters, purse, $500; European Hotel stakes, 3.00 class, pacers, purse, $500; Warner's Combination stakes, foals of 1885 or younger, purse, $500, and Breeder's stakes, of 1887 or younger, purse, $200.

—Erdenheim Farm announces the death of one of the best known of America's great thoroughbred mares, the mare Waltz, in the 22d year of her age. Waltz was a chestnut, foaled in 1867, by Lexington, out of Schottische, by imported Albion, she out of Dance, by imported Glencoe, and third dam Cotillion, by Imported Leviathan. Waltz was a worthy descendant of what is known as the famous "Dance family." The produce of Waltz were Montana and Hop, by Harry of the West; Glidello and Bolero (sent to England) by Bonnie Scotland; Glyndon, Glen Falls, Gladiola and Racket, by Glengarry; Farandole, by Enquirer; Racquet, by Reform; Kermesse, by Alarm; Promenade (died when a 2 year old). Tampette and a 3 year old colt, by Dalnacardoch, and a yearling filly, by Woodlands.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous rms. $2 per year.

Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, MAR. 28, 1889.

You will find
G. R. Spigelmyer's
RACKET STORE
in Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.
Everything under regular prices.

LOCAL ITEMS.

——J Whitmer Wolf was off on a trip to Williamsport this week.

——An infant daughter of George Emerick, of this place, is seriously ill.

——Mr. Emanuel Ettinger, of Aaronsburg, is quite low, and supposed near his end.

——J. C. Kemp, of M'Kean county, some years ago of Centre Hill, is back on a visit and looks well.

——A force of men are at work cleaning up the ruins of the recent fire preparatory to rebuilding.

——Mr. Weber, of Rebersburg, will move into the Ref. parsonage, in this place, after its vacation by Rev. Land.

——Prof. Wm. T. Meyer, formerly of Aaronsburg, is about to locate at Bellefonte and open a fancy and notion store.

——The musical conventions and public sales having run out, the next on the carpet will be the organ grinder and frog concerts.

——The wife of Rev. Harry B Long died on the 21st in t, at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Rebecca Robison, Pine Grove Mills. She was in the 22d year.

——The Lewistown Free Press thinks the meanest man living is the one who lifts a paper for years and then orders it discontinued without having paid all arrearages.

——Rev. F. S. Vought, the Evangelical minister who has been located on this charge arrived this week and will preach in the Evangelical church, at this place, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock.

——Farmers not in a pinch for money, should not be in a hurry to sell their grain at the present low prices—in our opinion the market will have a rise before the new crop is harvested.

——Mr. Huyett changed his residence from Centre Hall to Rebersburg, in which locality he has two saw mills in operation. We loose a sterling Democrat by this, and Rebersburg gains one.

——A. P. Krape had a very bad day for his sale, 22, but the bidding was good, some things bringing more than cost. He thinks auctioneer Leitzel deserves credit for the success of the sale.

——The grain fields do not have the best appearance—the winter having been somewhat damaging to the fields; yet with a favorable spring they will recover and an abundant harvest may result.

——Mr. John Hosterman, one of Miles township's best citizens honored us with a call;—he informs us that the grain fields in Brush Valley look promising, and also that there is considerable sickness in that section.

——In another column we print the letter of Mr. Humes criticising the management of the state sinking fund. The letter is worthy the study of every tax payer.—Mr. Humes is a Republican, and puts Gov. Beaver in a hole from which the people are anxiously waiting to see how he is going to climb out.

——Misses Lu Harper and Lydia Harris of Bellefonte, upon whom the undisputed distinction of being the "handsomest young ladies of Centre, Clinton and Lycoming counties" has been given, accompanied by Miss Evans one of Lock Haven's interesting belles drove to our town on Tuesday and spent the day in the place.

——Mr. John Lingle, of near this place, died on the morning of 22 inst., of typhoid fever, after an illness of several weeks. Mr. Lingle resided here many years and was a farmer all his lifetime. He was of a retired disposition, seldom going from home, and never had been married. His remains were intered at Centre Hill on Monday forenoon.

——A. M. Zimmerman, of Lancaster county, aged 19 years, had never seen a train of cars until last week, when he drove to town with his father. While his father was attending to business, he went to the station, saw a train coming, became so frightened that he didn't stop until he reached his home, nearly thirty miles away. The REPORTER wonders whether the winding up part is not a leedle stretched?

——Frank Bradford telegraphs that a she bear was killed near Paddy mountain tunnel, the other day. It had three cubs which were captured, and are at the station. The cubs will keep Frank sufficiently employed to distract his attention from the ladies. By the way, Frank, how are the suckers panning out? Frank promises to send Arb Katherman one of the cubs—all right, send Arb a cub and us the suckers.

——The origin of the fire in Slack's barn seems to have been incendiary. One theory is that it was set on fire by a tramp who was seen in that neighborhood about that time. This tramp, Mr. Slack tells us, he seems to have displeased about a year ago in refusing him permission to sleep in the barn, insisting he should sleep in the house—which the tramp did but left next morning in a grumbling mood. Another theory is that it was fired by chicken thieves who may have struck a march to see where the fouls were roosting. In support of this theory is brot the fact that the bars to the sheep pen were found down next morning, which accounts for the escape of the sheep from burning. The thieves, it is thought, went for the chicken roost by way of the sheep pen, leaving the bars open to enable them to make their escape out more readily in case of discovery. Mr. Slack's loss is nigh on to $3000, with $1500 insurance.

Fires in Huntingdon Co.

Two farm residences were burned in this county Monday night, and in one of the instances the occupants barely escaped with their lives. On the farm of Dr. G. D Ballantyne, situated one mile from Barree and occupied by Thomas Yarnell, the dwelling house took fire shortly after 11 o'clock, and every means of escape was cut off from the sleeping inmates by the flames below except that afforded from the upstairs windows. Mrs. Yarnell and her two little children were compelled to jump from a second story window to the ground below, and in doing so they fortunately escaped without sustaining any injuries.

The dwelling house of Joseph Endress, a farmer living in Henderson township, was also burned to the ground the same night together with all its contents.

Both these fires originated from defective flues,

Fire at Jacksonville.

On last Friday morning the people of Jacksonville were aroused by the alarm of fire, which was discovered in the residence of Mr. Daniel Miller and used in former years as a hotel stand. The fire, it appears, started where the stove pipe passes through the ceiling of the bed room. It was discovered by one of the children at 3 a. m., Friday morning and was then under good headway. By the time the family was aroused the building was doomed and all effort was made to save furniture and adjoining buildings. Nearly all the household goods were taken from the building.

From this building the fire spread to George Ertly's stable and it was burned to the ground, most of contents being saved. Wm. Miller's stable, near by, was also destroyed. The insurance on the Miller residence, we are told, amounted to $1700.—*Centre Democrat.*

Boiled Down.

The little snowfall last week, made much mud this week. Easter comes on April 21 this year—get your eggs ready. Madisonburg and vicinity had the measles badly of late. Henry Swartz of Millheim, emigrated to Washington Ter. last week. The flittings in our towns and in the valley make things look lively. Bibby will vacate the National hotel, Millheim, this spring—we have not learned who succeeds him. Subscribers of the Reporter who change post-office address this spring, should notify us.

Business Changes.

D. A. Boozer and M. M. Condo have purchased Brisbin's meat market and will continue the business in the present location. D. A. Boozer will also run his harness rooms in the same building, instead of locating at the station.

Turnpike Returned.

The turnpike from Bellefonte to the Mifflin county line, has been returned on account of the bad condition of the road. The information, we are told, was made by Mr. G Hagg The matter will be heard at April court.

Markets.

The eastern grain market still keeps dull. Wheat, oats and corn are about same as last week. A few weeks should make a change for the better.

Card of Thanks.

To friends and neighbors the undersigned expresses his thanks for the kindness shown during the sickness and at the funeral of his brother John.

JAS. A. LINGLE.

——Horse collars from $1 up at Boozers.

——John Bright, the English statesman is dying.

——See Fauble's stock before purchasing.

——D. A. Boozer, we are told, has purchased Brisbin's meat market.

——Fall and winter stock of clothing at the Philad. Branch.

——Miller, the photographer, removed his car to Milroy this week.

——The racy letter from S., of Centre Hill will not do for publication.

——Rochester Clothing House, Bellefonte, for fine clothing.

——James Lingle, farmer, near this place, is ill and confined to his bed.

——See Fauble's new spring stock before purchasing elsewhere.

——Mrs. Daniel Durst has taken a relapse and become quite ill again.

——Rochester Clothing House, Bellefonte, for fine clothing.

——Bibby, landlord at Millheim, takes charge of the hotel at Montandon.

——Boozer received a new assortment of horse collars, price from $1 up.

——If you wish to be well dressed in latest styles, go to Fleming, Bellefonte.

——Mrs. Maise, of Potters Mills, has moved into the Tobias property in our town.

——Miss Ella Messinger will open a select school at Spring Mills, April 15.

——Go to Fauble's clothing house for a fine suit of clothing, new spring styles.

— Allison Bros. at Rising Springs are changing their mill from the burr to the roller system.

——If you wish a dress suit give Fleming, the tailor, your order and you will not regret it.

——Altoona is having a number of fires lately, and all seem to be of incendiary origin.

——For a well fitting and well made suit, go to Fleming, the tailor, Bellefonte.

——The family of John Kindry, the shoemaker, removed to Richmond Va., on Tuesday.

——Fleming has a complete line of winter goods, which he offers very cheap and at a bargain.

—Mr. Jacob Smith, of Tusseyville, was among our welcome callers, this week.

——A dollar saved is a dollar earned which can be done by buying clothes from the Rochester Clothing House, Bellefonte, largest stock of spring suits in the county.

——Fire!—Jacob M'Cool's residence, at Spring Mills, was discovered on fire, at noon, last Friday. The fire originated from the flue in the kitchen part of the house. Timely alarm and immediate help arrested the flames, which had already broken thro the roof. The roof and upper part of the L. were burned. All the goods had been safely gotten out of the house. The destruction of the house would have taken with it the adjoining hotel and Grenoble store property.

Trial List.

FIRST WEEK—MONDAY, APRIL 22.

E A Faucher vs Andrew Immel.
Wm Ryne vs David Robb.
E A Glen & Co vs John Neff and wife.
Martyn & Gates vs Platt, Barber & Co.
Merwin Betz vs G F Hoy et al.
John McDermott vs John Curry.
J H Reifsnyder vs Whitmer & Co.
J A Daley vs J D Gardner.
P G Meek vs J L Sommerville.

SECOND WEEK—MONDAY, APRIL 29.

Rachael Shontz vs Adam Moyer, Sr.
L H Everts vs R L Dartt.
L H Oyerts vs A J Griest.
T Conrow's Admr's vs Benjamin Rich.
James Pierpont et al vs James Cross.
Lehigh Valley Coal Co, vs Clearfield Bit. Coal Co.
Susquehanna Mut. Ins. Co. vs Wm Parker.
James vs Tyrone Mining and Manufacturing Co.
Abr V Miller vs John Bigler et al.
Geo W Jackson vs Wm Powell.
Mercantile National Bank of N. Y. vs B Lauth.
M M Fishburn vs J M Fishburn.
George Peters vs George Ulrich.
J A Krider vs Dwelling House Ins. Co.
Ann E Garman et al vs John Bigler et al—two cases.
Elizabeth Kunes vs H H Montgomery.
I J Grenoble use of vs Sarah Kennelley.
M H Guise vs J H Bibb.
Geo R Boak vs Jacob Walker.
C Boak et al vs Wm Snedden.
Frank McLaughlin vs Centre Mining Co.
L G Kessler vs Silas Blowers et al.
W H Pifer vs Live Stock Ins Co.
Cecil National Bank vs J M Holt & Co.
Lehigh Valley Coal Co. vs G W Hoover & Co.
John Curry vs Bellefonte School District.
James Smith vs Margaret A Riter et al.
C A Mayer et al vs E M Sturdevant.

——Ready-made clothing of every description and quality at the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte.

——Mrs. Jonas Condo, of Penn Hall, is recovering from a severe attack of pneumonia.

——For cheap clothing go to the Rochester clothing house. Bellefonte, largest stock in town.

——Proposals for building the new Lutheran church, of brick, at Bellefonte are advertised for.

— Fleming, the fashionable tailor, Bellefonte, makes the cheapest and best fitting suits in the county.

——Henry Wolf, of Mifflinburg, in company with his brother John, of Miles, were in town on Monday.

——Fleming, the fashionable tailor Bellefonte, has gained quite a reputation for cheap and well made suits.

— For a fine and cheap winter suit go to Fleming, the fashionable tailor, Bellefonte.

——Public sales this spring have turned out well generally—articles being knocked off at good prices.

——If you intend to build, write to Union Roofing Co., Tyrone, Pa., for prices of slate and metal roofing—see ad.

——James Spangler informs us that the grain fields in the south side of Potter township look quite promising.

— Fauble keeps the finest stock of ready made clothing in the county an cannot be undersold by any competitor

——Sunday last was quite flue and mild; Monday and Tuesday were bright but a cold air prevailed.

——Fauble's line for eady made clothing is complete in every particular, and cannot be beat by any dealer in the county.

——Rev. Miller the former Evangelical minister removed with his family, on Friday morning, to Hagerstown, Md., his present charge.

——If you wish to be well dressed, get your clothing made by Fleming, the fashionable tailor, Bellefonte, who has a complete line of latest goods, and at cheapest prices.

——Farmers, laborers, merchants, mechanics, why not do business on the cash system? All will make more money by and be happier at the end of the year.

——The Philad. Branch has opened up its fall stock of clothing. An immense stock of fall and winter overcoats can be be found there for your inspection. They have overcoats in all styles, price and quality. Remember the Philad. Branch when in need of clothing.

— Our first invoice of boy's and children's clothing, from Jacob Reed's Sons, will be opened Saturday March 16.

MONTGOMERY & Co.,
Bellefonte.

——Call on Bushman & Kreamer and inspect their stock of watches, clocks, jewelry, silver ware, spectacles and Elgin watches from $8 up.

MARRIED.

At the Bush House in Bellefonte, on Thursday, March 21, by Rev Geo Elliot, of Unionville, Newton E Hess of Boalsburg, and Maggie McWilliams, of Pine Grove Mills.

March 24 at Centre Hall by Rev. W. E. Fischer, John A. Gray, of Oak Hall, and Sarah C. Zettle, of Georges Valley.

— Call and see our fine line of Davis and New Home sewing machines which we are selling at very low prices. Call and see our stock and get our prices before purchasing elsewhere.

BUSHMAN & KREAMER.

Musical College.—The '35 session of six weeks, opens Monday evening, April 29, for the teaching of young ladies in vocal and instrumental music. Address,

F. C. MOYER, Director,
Freeburg, Pa.

7mar4t

EXTRA OFFER

Any one sending us the names of three new subscribers with the cash for one year, will get a copy of the REPORTER one year free.

NOTICE.

All persons having accounts with the firm of Kurtz & Son, are requested to make settlement of same on or before April 1st next. KURTZ & SON

3t.

WOODLAND COAL.

Woodland coal, just from the mines,—leaves no cinder—for sale at the Centre hall roller mill. Best fuel for summer

4t

Aaronsburg.

C. H. Stover has built a cigar factory on his lot and expects to engage ten hands so as to be able to put out about 75 thousand per month.

After an absence of about 7 years J. L. Ettinger has returned to visit his grandfather Emanuel Ettinger who has been quite ill for some time.

Wm. T. Meyer and wife stopped in town over Sunday, and on Monday went to Bellefonte where Meyer has purchased Miss Alpha Korman's novelty store and will take charge of it at once.

The mail route from Coburn to Woodward has been let to Mr. Shadle, of Antis Fort, Lycoming county, for $179 per year. The present contractor gets $229.50, or about 72 cents for making a trip of 18 miles.

At the last turnpike election, Tom Weaver of Woodward was elected one of the managers in place of David Krape.

John Orndorf's three bear cubs have died; they took something like distemper and died like flies.

The Fred Reager squares were sold on last Saturday to the following parties: Two to E. Burd for $354, two to F. Dutweiler for $425, and one to Z. D. Thomas for $225.50 and two lots to Z. D. Thomas for $81.

Coburn.

On last Friday the chairs for the chapel of the new Lutheran church were put in their position. The only trouble with the chairs will be that they "haint" made the improvement for the bustle At 2 o'clock Rev. Deitzel preached to a fair audience. Next Sunday at 9 o'clock there will be a meeting for the purpose of organizing a Sabbath school; hope there will be a good turn out and elect a good set of officers and have a good school, for there are scholars enough in the community to have a large school if the citizens only take hold and take an interest in it.

H. Galoon opened his auction on Saturday evening, and sold a fair lot of goods; he will have auction all week.

Elmer Kooney left for Bellefonte on Tuesday; he intends working on a farm, near Bellefonte. No doubt he will come to see us about once a month or rather some one in Brush Valley.

At last they have commenced to repair the pike between here and the gate. It has been in a fearful condition of late.

It's a pity that some people can't mind their own business; we have some here that I believe would not live long if they had to mind their own business. Worst of all is they will tell such dasted lies—but that belongs to gossipers.

Penn Township.

I was shocked to hear of your misfortune, but such is life. We hope you can see your way clear to rebuild such an important plant as was the Centre Hall Rolling Mills.

This is very pleasant weather, some farmers are plowing and some are digging garden.

Mr. Huyett is finishing his lumber job here and is getting ready to move his mill to Brushvalley. He moved his other mill to Sugarvalley.

Dr. P. T. Musser had such a large tree on his tract that they were obliged to split it with powder before it could be moved; it split as strait as if sawed.

On Monday J. C. Smith removed the remains of his father Henry, from the Aaronsburg cemetery to Fair View Cemetery at Millheim.

It becomes my sad duty to announce the death of Mr. Tobias Bailey, which took place on Tuesday morning. He was a resident of this township for quite a number of years, and a few years ago bought a farm 2½ miles west of Millheim. He leaves a wife, two boys and four girls to mourn his loss. All of the children are grown up. This is all we can say at this time.

A five year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Keen died last week of measles, and was burried on Sunday in the old cemetery at Millheim.

John Keen sold a fine horse last week for $175.

Ezra Keen left for Sugar Valley where he intends to work on a steam saw mill.

The sale season is about over and the moving season is upon us. There is a wonderful amount of moving going on in this section.

Walnut Grove.

C. C. Meyer purchased a fine Percheron colt at U. D. Osman's sale.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McGirk of Lewistown passed through here last week on their way to L mont to visit their son Harry.

Mr. Ab Musser of Aaronsburg spent several hours in our vicinity last Thursday.

Joe Markle will flit to Nittany this spring where he will be in the employ of Perry Genzel.

Chas. From also has a slight idea of leaving this place;—better give that up for the present C., we con't get along without you.

Miss Viola From expects to make Boalsburg her place of abode the coming summer.

George Fishburn and sister Minnie, of near Bellefonte, were in our midst last Saturday and Sunday.

Newt Yarnel and Miss Anna Sweeny of Centre Hall, were pleasant visitors at David Bohns.

Will Wagner and Miss Cora Kimport, of Tusseyville, passed through here on Sunday.

Christ Durst spent last Friday in our locality.

Prof P. H. Meyer, of Linden Hall was on our side on Monday tuning organs.

Farmers are plowing and say the ground is in a good condition.

Most all of our people were to Boalsburg on Sunday to hear Rev. Groh's farewell sermon. He preached an appropriate and very affecting sermon to a large audiance, from 2d Corinthians, 13-11. Finally, bretheren, farewell.

HIDES WANTED

At the Centre Hall tannery.
Oil, plastering hair, lace, kip, upper, harness, sole and a general stock of leather for sale. Hides tanned on shares. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Call or address,
20 dec. tf. J. S. ROWE.

HIDES WANTED.

Highest cash prices paid for hides at
If SPANGLER & Cos.,
Centre Hall, Pa

: WM. WOLF & SON. :

This week we desire to call your attention to a few special points.

(1.) A large lot of Ladies', Men's and Children's Shoes we have marked down to quarter and half off regular former prices.

Must have more room for Spring stock as well as less investment.

[2.] A new lot of Wall Paper has just arrived. Can please you in styles, and prices are so low that you need scarcely take them into account if you care to have your homes look fresh and cheerful.

[3.] Men, Young Men and Boys all need a new Spring Hat or Cap. Come see our new ones.

[4.] In our carpet advertisement a few weeks ago we should have told you to bring us your Carpet Rags in exchange for carpets you may need.

[5.] On the majority of goods you may want, you will find it to your advantage to buy now, before our new goods reach us.

Very Respectfully Yours,
WM. WOLF & SON.

McCORMICK BROS, | McCORMICK BROS
CENTRE HALL, | CENTRE HALL, PA.
—DEALERS IN ALL KINDS—
-:- FURNITURE -:-
Bed Room Suits, Parlor Suits,
Side Boards, Lounges, Tables,
Bedsteads, Wood and Cane-Seat Chairs
Undertaking a Specialty.

Bargains! :-: New Goods!

We are now prepared to have the public call at our store and inspect our new line of goods. They were selected with the greatest care and embrace an endless variety of new designs and patterns worn during the Fall and Winter seasons.

Our line of Fancy Plaids, Tricots, Fall Prints, and All-Wool Suiting, are fine, and will please our ear y customers, and are selling rapidly. Woolen Blankets, Haps, Quilts, and many other goods.

SPECIAL BARGAINS !----O----SPECIAL BARGAINS

Come and see the special bargains we are offering in Cashmeres; prices lower than ever. Our stock of Ready-Made Clothing, Overcoats, Gossamers, Gum Coats, is complete and will speak for themselves. Comeand see the new goods at

Harper & Kreamer's.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION proposed to the citizens of this Commonwealth by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for their approval or rejection at a special election to be held June 18, 1889. Published by order of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in pursuance of Article XVIII of the Constitution.

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of this Commonwealth:

SECTION 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment is proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the Eighteenth Article thereof:

AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional article to said Constitution to be designated as Article XIX as follows:

ARTICLE XIX.

The manufacture, sale or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor, to be used as a beverage, is hereby prohibited, and any violation of this prohibition shall be a misdemeanor, punishable as shall be provided by law

The manufacture, sale or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor for other purposes than as a beverage may be allowed in such manner only as may be prescribed by law. The General Assembly shall, at the first session succeeding the adoption of this article of the Constitution, enact laws with adequate penalties for its enforcement.

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.

CHARLES W STONE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

-: THE UNION ROOFING CO.,:-
TYRONE, — — PENNA.
MANUFACTURERS AND ROOFERS OF
-:- SLATE GOODS. -:-
Have especial advantages to furnish Builders and Property owners with first class Slate Roofing. We use none but the best qualities of Black Diamond, Peach Bottom, etc. Slate, and employ none but thoroughly experienced roofers—not the so called "practical slate roofers," formerly, tin and shingle roofers.
Make a specialty of Slate Blackboards, Urinals, and other goods.
-:- METAL ROOFING. -:-
General agents for Cortrights Metal Roofing, Tile, etc., American Cement Company's Cement, Terra Cotta Goods. All kinds of Building Paper and Asbestos roofing Have the best brands of Cement in large or small quantities at very low prices.
Repairing promptly attended to. All work guaranteed and references furnished. Call or send for circular and further information to
UNION ROOFING CO.,
Main office in Pruner Block, TYRONE, PA.
28mar 3m

Notice.

On account of losses by the recent fire, the undersigned is obliged to call upon all having accounts at Bartholomew's store, to make settlement within a reasonable time, by so doing they will greatly oblige 14ma3m. R. E. BARTHOLOMEW

SALESMEN WANTED
To handle our Specialties and Ornamental stock. Steady work at good pay. No experience neccessary. Any man not afraid to work can succeed with us. Salary and expenses paid to good men, the year round. Success guaranteed Write for terms.
E. C SHLOVER & Co.,
4m. Nurserymen, Geneva, N. Y
feb1

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—The following accounts have been examined, passed and filed of record in the Register's office for the inspection of heirs and legatees, creditors, and all others in anywise interested, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Centre county on Wednesday, the 22d day of April, A. D. 1889, for allowance and confirmation:

1. The second and final account of Aaron W. Ulrich, executor of, &c., of Samuel Grape, or Krape late of Penn township, deceased.
2. The first and partial account of William Bechdel and John Schenck, executors of, &c., of Della S. Riter, late of Liberty township, deceased.
3. The account of Albert Hoy, administrator of, &c., of Rachel Krepps, late of Ferguson township, deceased.
4. The account of Leah Wolf, administratrix of, &c., of Emanuel Wolf, late of Harris township, deceased.
5. The first and final account of James H. Carner, administrator c. t. a. of Mary A. Pennington, late of Walker township, deceased.
6. The account of E. P. Jones, administrator of, &c., of Richard Vaughn, late of Taylor township, deceased.
7. The first and partial account of Isabella Hirlinger and W. F. Holt, administrators of the estate of C. P. Hirlinger, late of Phillipsburg boro deceased.
8. The account of Flora O. Bairfoot, administratrix of, &c., of S. W. Bairfoot, late of Centre Hall boro, deceased.
9. The final account of John G. Uzzle, guardian of Martha A., Mary M. and Clara E. Mulhollan, minor children of Rudolph Mulhollan, late of Burnside township deceased.
10. The first and final account of A. E. Clemsun, administrator of, &c., of Jane A. Bailey, late of Ferguson township, deceased.
11. The final account of M L Rishel, executor of, &c., of Daniel Luse, late of Gregg township, deceased.
12. The account of Jonathan Harter, administrator of, &c., of George Breia, late of Gregg township, deceased.
13. The first and final account of Margaret Love and J S Housman, administrators of, &c., of William C. Love, late of Potter township, deceased.
14. The first and final account of Mrs Mary E Osman, administrator of, &c., of Henry Osman, late of College township, deceased.
15. The first and partial account of James Lingle, and Wm S Mingle, administrators of, &c., of Thomas Lingle, late of Potter township, deceased.
16. The first and partial account of Robert Bryson, administrator of, &c., of James Bryson, late of Philipsburg boro, deceased.
17. The first and partial account of Jesse Swartz, administrator of, &c., of I C Thompson, late of Walker township, deceased.
18. The first and final account of Henry Reinhart, Esq., executor of, &c., of George Fox, late of Harris township, deceased.
19. The first and final account of Angeline McBride, executrix of, &c., of Eve McBride, late of College township, deceased.
20. The first separate account of B. F. Arney, one of the executors of Jacob Arney, late of Potter townshine, deceased.
21. The separate and partial account of John J Arney, executor of, &c., of Jacob Arney, late of Potter township, deceased.
22. The account of Daniel C Grove, guardian of James J Vonada, a minor child of Samuel Vonada, late of Marion township, deceased.
23. The first and partial account of Thaddeus C S Gardner, acting executor of William R Miller, late of Sandy Ridge, Centre county, deceased.
24. The first and final account of John C Hite and John Shadle, trustees to sell the real estate of David Saddle, late of Benner township, deceased.
25. The first and final account of J W Gephart, administrator of, &c., of Thomas F Patton, late of Ferguson township, deceased.
26. The first account of D S Keller, one of the administrators of John Hoffer, late of Bellefonte boro, deceased.
27. The account of Rebecca J Tipton, administratrix of, &c., of Absalom S Tipton, late of Howard township, deceased.
28. The first and final account of Nancy E Antes, acting administratrix of James Antes, late of Howard township, deceased.
29 The account of William I Leathers and Nancy E Antes, administrators of, &c., of James Antes, late of Howard township, deceased.
30. The account of D S Keller, Esq., ancillary administrator cum testamentic annexo of Jacob Baker, late of Warren county, Colorado, deceased
31. The final account of Michael Hess, guardiad of Clara Stover, formerly Knarr minor child of Susan Knarr, late of Harris township, deceased.

JOHN A. RUPP,
Register.